The New-York Times.

VOL. XX....NO. 5959. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

No Definite Result from the Negotiations.

Longing for Peace Among the German Populations.

Sacrifices for the Army of Relatives in the Field.

A Sortie at Metz Makes 400 Widows and 1,000 Orphans.

Berlin Shops Closed—The Keepers in the Army.

The Promised Bombardment of Paris Postponed.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

French Distrust of England Unabated—King William Urged by Queen Victoria to Moderate His Demands—Conditions Considered Indispensable by Both Belligerents—The Pope, Napoleon and Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The French regard England's last effort at mediation with extreme distrust. It is reported on the Continent that Queen VICTORIA has written to the King of Prussia, urging him to moderate his demands. The arrival of M. THIERS at Versailles is expected today. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of last evening announces that a meeting between M. THIERS and Count VON BISMARCK has been arranged, the Government at Tours having accepted the principle of the armistice. The Tours Government is firm in its refusal to enter on any negotiations involving surrender of territory. BISMARCK's constant answer to the instances daily made to him for peace is that the election by the French of some authorized Government is an indispensable preliminary. The Berlin *Provincial Correspondenz* (semi-official) says:

"On the fact of armistice little hope is to be founded, as the French refuse to recognize the hopelessness of their cause. The delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the imperfect state of our preparations, not to political considerations."

ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN ANNEXATION.

Sir FRANCIS HEAD writes to the *Times*, today, deprecating the English protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, "seeing that England has captured and annexed more millions of men than all Europe together."

THE ENGLISH INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from Tours, dated Tuesday evening, state that the pending peace negotiations are due to the initiative taken by Great Britain. The free pass for M. THIERS to enter Paris is not expected for a week or ten days.

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The *Journal* (official organ) hopes that the discussion of the conditions of peace will not be mixed up with the discussion of an armistice. The Constituent Assembly is the only competent power to decide that question. The writer hopes further that, pending the armistice, in deference to humanity, Paris may be revictualed.

BONAPARTIST SCHEMES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—This city continues to be the seat of active Bonapartist intrigues. The *Independance Belge* still denounces these violations of international law, and calls upon the Government to expel the culprits.

A COMPLICATED SUGGESTION.

Rumors are circulating today of negotiations between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Prussian Government regarding the temporal power of the Pope, and the question of peace between France and Prussia; but they cannot be traced to any reliable source, and are therefore discredited.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BAZAINE STOPPED.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Metz says all peace negotiations with BAZAINE have been abandoned.

IN GERMANY.

Longing for Peace—What the War Costs to the Working Classes—Four Hundred Widows of One Battalion at Metz—Censorship of News—Political Dissatisfaction.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Berlin letter dated the 24th says: The uppermost feeling in Berlin at the present moment, is an intense longing for peace, especially among the lower classes, whose desire is emphasized more strongly day after day. They feel the early inclemency of the season, and picture to themselves the sufferings of their friends in the field. Their last penny has been invested in woolen underclothing and socks to be sent off to the army, and they loudly clamor for a termination of the war.

WHAT IT COSTS.

A single battalion of Landwehr, under Gen. KUMMER, at Metz, in repelling BAZAINE's sortie on the 7th, lost over 400 fathers of families, leaving as many bereaved widows and 1,070 orphans.

IN BERLIN—GONE TO THE FRONT.

In the suburbs of Berlin, the shops of smaller mechanics are closed, and so are those of small butchers, bakers and artisans. They are all gone to the front, says the written placards on the doors of shops and lodgings. These and other evidences of the distress of the people have aroused a decided feeling in favor of an immediate peace.

POLITICAL DISSATISFACTION.

Dissatisfaction prevails in political circles on account of the secrecy observed by the Government relative to the negotiations for the entrance of the Southern States in the German Confederation. The only information to be vouchsafed comes from Versailles, and represents Bavaria and Wurtemburg eager to rush headlong into the arms of the Confederation, while it is well known that the liberals of Munich, Stuttgard and other places openly demand a German Parliament and a new revised constitution.

THE IMPERIAL STATE PRISONER.

A considerable stir was recently observed at Wilhemshoehe. Among the recent visitors were Dr. CONNEAU, M. Raimbeaux, Count Davillier, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Marquis de Gallifet, and Count Karits, Aid-de-Camp of King WILLIAM.

GLORY ENOUGH.

The position of the Prussian leaders is by no means the same now as at the opening of the war, when everybody approved the situation, and was willing to make sacrifices in behalf of the country; now they are tired of the war, satisfied with their victories, and unwilling to go further for purposes of ambition and aggrandizement.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The elections for the new Prussian Diet will be held on the 9th and 16th of November. Herr JACOBY and seven other political prisoners have been released.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The conference between Count VON BISMARCK and the representatives of the various southern States of Germany, regarding the terms of unification, has already begun. The Bavarian representative announced that his Government desired a separate military Budget and some special taxes, as well as a special postal service. He agrees, in case these points are conceded, that her Deputies in the Federal Parliament shall not participate in the discussions on the Federal Budget. It is not thought these terms will be accepted.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Bombardment to Begin Oct. 29—A Girdle of Ruin About the City—The Railway Communication with Germany—Further Paroles Refused to French Officers—Moltke's Birthday.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Prussians again announce that fire will be opened on Paris on the 29th inst. The correspondents report that "Paris is girdled with ruin. The country without the walls for miles around is desolate."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Prussians have impressed the miners into their service to repair the railways from the German frontiers to Paris. The bakers and butchers of Saarbrück and other frontier towns have been ordered to prepare ample supplies for the German forces. A Berlin dispatch says the Paris and Orleans Railway has been nearly restored.

BALLOON OPERATIONS.

The military authorities before Paris have successfully examined the defenses of that city by means of balloons.

TOURS, Oct. 26.—Yesterday a balloon which the authorities were trying to dispatch to Paris, was carried against a tree and badly damaged. Another effort will be made to-morrow. A messenger from the Government, who has important news to communicate, will essay the hazardous experiment of visiting Paris by balloon.

ANOTHER SORTIE.

Gen. TROCHU made another attempt to force an outlet near Issy on Monday, but was repulsed.

FRENCH PAROLES VIOLATED.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, via LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Prussians refuse further paroles to captured French officers because it has been ascertained that many thus released have resumed service in the French Army.

THE SORTIE OF SATURDAY.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 26 (via London.)—Gen. VON MOLTKE celebrated his seventieth birthday today, and received congratulations from the King, the Crown Prince, the principal officers of the army, and all the Princes and statesmen now present at the royal head-quarters....In the combat at Airy on the 22d, the Germans lost about 100 killed and wounded. The French loss was serious.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Mobiles as Soldiers—Prospects for the Garrison—Property of Absentees Safe—Peace Rumors.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following is from a private letter from Paris, dated the 18th inst.: All is going on very comfortably at present; no starvation nor bombardment yet; the city is perfectly tranquil, and the Mobiles are gradually becoming soldiers, but they are by no means soldiers yet. BISMARCK seems disposed to allow the American Legation to send and receive a weekly bag through the Prussian lines, but he absolutely refuses to allow them a messenger. I look upon Paris as impregnable from assault until one or more of the forts are taken. No great danger is anticipated from the bombardment. Famine is all we have to fear, and that, it is supposed, will begin to pinch cruelly toward December. About two-thirds of the Americans here want to leave; they are tired of the situation. The Prussians will let them go directly, but the French interpose objections, being afraid of the moral effect upon the population, seeing so many strangers depart. It will end, I suppose, in their going at different dates in small numbers. Tell any of our folks in London that their property here is entirely safe. WASHBURNE does not propose to leave, but will probably do so one of these days. We had lots of peace rumors recently, and many insist that an armistice is certain. I confess that I have not much hope myself of peace before a greater actual pressure is felt.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Stoves for the Besiegers of Metz—Conflicting Claims to Success in the East—The Germans in the North—The Troubles in Marseilles.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—One thousand stoves have been ordered for the huts of the Prussians besieging Metz. Gen. CAMBRIEL claims a victory for the French at Chatillon-le-Duc. The Germans, on their westward march, gutted the City of Besancon, in the Department of Doubs. They took thirty-seven carriages filled with wounded French soldiers.

TOURS, Oct. 26.—It is confirmed that Gen. GARIBALDI has successfully attacked the Prussians.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 26.—The *Gazette* of this city, last evening, published a dispatch from Gen. BEYER to the Duke of BADEN, containing the following intelligence: On Saturday, the 22d, several victorious engagements occurred on the River Agnon, at Voray, Cussey, Anson and Genneville. The French losses were severe. Battalions of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Baden regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant. The following is a complete list of the casualties suffered by the Baden troops: Killed, 7; wounded, 36; captured—officers, 12; rank and file, 200.

IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The German troops are apparently concentrating at Rheims. The French Commander at Verdun has sent a defiant message to the Prussians. The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. Their troops at Beauvais and Soissons are retiring toward Mezieres. Belgium is again sending troops to the frontier.

THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The troubles at Marseilles are increasing. The Red Republicans are largely in the ascendant, and are in open rebellion against the Republican authority at Paris and Tours. They have even gone so far as to offer a reward for M. GAMBETTA's head.

TOURS, Oct. 26.—Advices from Marseilles show that disorders are prevalent there. Even the authority of M. ESQUIROS is now denied. At Lyons all is quiet. The National Guard have greatly assisted the local officers in preserving order.

TRIESTE, Oct. 26.—The Government has sent a frigate to Marseilles to protect the interests of Austrian subjects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Removal of Art Treasures from Sevres—A Member of British Parliament on the War—The French Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Prussians have removed all the art treasures from Sevres to Versailles.

PRUSSIA IN THE WRONG.

Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, member of Parliament for Reading, last evening made a speech to his constituents in that city. He said since the proclamation of the French Republic, Prussia, by her persistency, had become the aggressor. English sympathies, which were originally with Prussia, had now been transferred to the French. Leaving the subject of the war, he rejoiced in the departure from the rule of marrying English Princesses exclusively to German Princes.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

Books for subscriptions to the new French loan have been opened in seventy out of the eighty-nine Departments of France, nineteen being occupied by the Germans. A Tours dispatch says: "An extra edition of the *Moniteur* appeared last evening, containing a decree for the issue of a loan of 250,000,000 francs on Thursday, the 27th inst., under the title, 'Loan for the National Defense.'"

ANOTHER "MAID OF ORLEANS."

Dispatches from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by imitating the example of JOAN OF ARC. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly patriotic and eloquent.

Meeting of French Sympathizers in Washington—Prussia Denounced for Violating Her Pledge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A large public meeting was held at Lincoln Hall to-night, to express sympathy with the French Republic, and with the sufferings of the French people. Hon. THOMAS J. DURANT, of Louisiana, presided, and speeches were made by R. T. MERRICK and A. G. RIDDLE, Esqs. Gen. MURPHY, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, strongly condemnatory of the King of Prussia, who, they say, in violation of his solemn pledges, is now prosecuting a war of conquest, and has caused unprecedented carnage, devastation and human suffering, and that the effort now made by the military despotism of Prussia to crush the Republic of France is a direct attack upon Republican ideas in Germany, &c. The resolutions conclude as follows:

Resolved, That henceforth we will use every means in our power, consistent with the international and municipal law, to aid the unfortunate people of France in the condition of unparalleled suffering they are now enduring from the war, and that we will, with our whole strength, under the same limitations, encourage the spirit of civil liberty and republican government in Europe and throughout the world.

Resolved, That we earnestly request our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to meet at an early day in their respective localities for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of war against the French Republic, and their desire for the success of the republican movement in Europe.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Bazaar.

Mme. MOURMAILLA, the Secretary of the French Ladies' Committee, who are engaged in preparing the French Fair in aid of the French wounded, makes the official announcement that the opening of the Fair, which is to be held in the same building where the German Fair is now held, has been definitely fixed for the 15th of next month. The arrangements thus far are complete, and the ladies acknowledge that they have been ably assisted in their undertaking by a number of French and American gentlemen. A committee, composed of a number of prominent artists, has been formed to prepare the decorations, and the services of Mme. DE LUSSAN and M. CHARLES VON GEHLE have been secured to make proper arrangements for the music.

The following is a list of the ladies who have been selected to preside at the different tables: Mmes. Victor Place, wife of the Consul-General; R. Ogden Doremus, Amos Van Ward; Mlle. Biossière; Mmes. W. A. Budd, H. J. Allen, A. Charvet, Judge Alker, A. H. Lazarre, Le Rochette, Simon Fleet, Lasalle, Jumel Fery, Birot, Nash Jarvus, Boullon, Lebeaut; Miles. Leclercq and Aubert.

The following ladies have been delegated to receive contributions outside of New-York: Mmes. Lespinasse, Washington Heights; De Cumean, Staten Island; D'Hervilly, Philadelphia; Ruts, Philadelphia; Astie, New-Jersey; St. Ament, No. 224 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

The French National Subscription.

M. GERDY, the President of the French Subscription Committee, has received the third subscription-list of Philadelphia and Camden, showing that the recent subscriptions in those localities amounted to $400.

The French at Pittsburg have raised $580 60 in addition to previous contributions. From Stantsburg, N. Y., the Committee has received $97 75, collected by Frenchmen, principally among the American and Irish population of that town. The Committee have decided to suspend the transmission of further funds to France until advices have been received from the French Société de Secours as to the best means of transmitting the money with safety, and in the meantime the money collected will be deposited in bank.

The French Committee of National Defense.

A French Committee of National Defense has been in existence for some time in this City, which is now collecting goods and articles for a drawing in aid of the French Relief Fund. The Committee is composed of Messrs. PELLETIER, President; Vice-Presidents BARON and BUISSON, Corresponding Secretary DEBOUCHY, Recording Secretary HUBERT, Treasurer Mr. NAVY, and about seventeen other members. Articles for the drawing will be received until the 31st inst., and the day of the drawing will be appointed hereafter. Tickets are disposed of by the members of the Committee. Large quantities of articles of a miscellaneous character have been collected in this City and in various parts of the country. Mlle. FERRIER, of Donaldsonville, La., has sent in a package of goods for the drawing, and $5 in cash toward a subscription for a sword of honor to be presented to the heroic defender of Strasbourg, Gen. UHRICH.

The German Fair.

The German Fair, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, continues to be generally patronized. It will be closed on Saturday. Last evening the vocalists of the Liederkranz Society entertained the visitors by a series of choice chorus performances, which drew a large attendance of the numerous friends of this popular musical organization. At nearly all the stands drawings are in progress, the results of which will be announced in the *Fair Gazette*.

The German War Fund Collections.

The Teutonia Lodge No. 14, of D. O. H., has contributed $25 in aid of the German Relief Fund. The Yorkville Patriotic Aid Society gave last night a concert in aid of the fund at the hall on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-seventh street, in which Mme. A. DAVIS, Miss IDA FALLER, Mr. JOSEPH WEINLICH and several vocalists of the Beethoven Maennerchor Society assisted.

The Lost Steamer Cambria—A Doubt Set at Rest.

On ascertaining from the Western Union Telegraph Company that a telegram had passed through New-York on the night of the 22d, addressed to a gentleman in Indiana, to the same effect as that which their correspondent in Pittsburg, CHARLES W. BINGHAM, described as having been received by J. L. HODSON, whose brother was supposed to be a passenger on board the unlucky ship, Messrs. HENDERSON, the New-York agents of the Anchor line, dispatched a telegram to Glasgow, to ascertain if anything had yet been heard from the missing boats in Scotland, and thus put an end to the great anxiety felt here by the relatives of the passengers. A cable telegram was received this morning at the offices, as follows:

GLASGOW, Oct. 26, 1870.

To Messrs. Henderson Bros., Bowling-green, New-York:

Nothing further has been heard from passengers or the crew of *Cambria*.

The opinion of the agents must then be correct, that Mr. ALBERT HODSON went to Europe by the *Caledonia*, and his name was omitted from the passenger list of that vessel, as he had been booked for the *Cambria*, and the custom of the office is not to insert a name in any other list than that for which he is booked.

Reception of Colored Soldiers—Grand Concert at Cooper Institute.

A "grand complimentary concert in honor of Companies D and H, Twelfth Pennsylvania Militia," (colored,) was given last evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the "Saloonmen's Protective Union" (colored.) The main hall of the building was crowded with a well-dressed and most respectable-looking audience of colored people of both sexes. On the platform were the Committee of Arrangements, the Excelsior Band, of Philadelphia, (colored,) Rev. H. HIGHLAND GARNETT and the officers of the Saloonmen's Protective Union. A grand piano also occupied a prominent position on the platform.

The concert was really in the nature of a reception to the colored troops and the Excelsior Band, which accompanied them. The Band is composed of a remarkably fine looking body of men, who wore a handsome uniform, and proved themselves accomplished musicians. The soldiers are also fine looking men, wearing a very neat uniform, and occupied the front rows of seats in the auditorium. The soldiers are veterans of the war. The programme comprised solos, duets, readings, an address by Rev. H. HIGHLAND GARNETT, and brief remarks by others.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

No Tidings of the Cambria's Boats—The Social Revolution in England—The Spanish Crown—Italy and the Pope—Flat Contradiction of an Infallible Document.

LONDON, Oct. 26—5 P. M.—No tidings have been heard of the missing boats of the steamer *Cambria*, and it is now thought they went down with the ship....The brig *Ackworth*, from Jacmel, for Havre, has put into Dieppe, with seven feet of water in her hold, deck load gone, and sails, spars and rigging damaged. All hands were disabled....The ship *Queen*, from London for Halifax, has put back to Queenstown leaky, with her boats stove, and other damages....Viscount AVONMORE is dead. Major YELVERTON succeeds to the title....It is officially announced that the Queen, yesterday, at a council at Balmoral, sanctioned the contemplated marriage between the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE....The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce complain of the losses caused by the inaccuracy and delay in the telegraphic service between Liverpool and America. They have resolved to petition the Government for a direct line between Liverpool and Valentia Bay, as it is between these points that the greatest irregularities occur....It is understood that the Madrid Government awaits Prussia's approval of the nomination of the Duke of AOSTA to the throne.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The vomito has appeared again at Barcelona, and the mortality is increasing.

FLORENCE, Oct. 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular letter to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries, denying the assertions made in the late Papal bull relative to the reasons for dissolving the Ecumenical Council. The Minister says: "Italy has not raised, nor will she raise, any obstacle whatever, either to the reassembling of the Council, or the perfect freedom of its discussion." The *Opinione* says the dissolution of the Italian Chambers is contemplated. The election for new members will be held in November next. Nearly all the journals of this city are preparing for an early emigration to Rome, which, it is generally considered, must ultimately become the capital of the nation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Rebels Again Defeated—A New Cabinet in Brazil—Reforms Promised.

LISBON, Oct. 26.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port late last evening, bringing dates from that city to the 9th inst. The news is quite important. Favorable intelligence had been received from Montevideo. LOPEZ JORDAN had again been defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic....The Brazilian Cabinet had been reconstructed, and a moderately conservative Ministry substituted, as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Viscount St. Vincent.
Minister of State—Oliveira.
Minister of Finance—Homen.
Minister of Justice—Barras.
Minister of Commerce—Teixeira.
Minister of the Marine—Souza-Franco.
Minister of War—Caldwell.

Many reform measures, including one relative to emancipation, have been promised.

THE EAST.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Grafton, Mass.—Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Taken—Escape of the Burglars—The Boston Hide and Leather Bank Defalcation Case Again.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—The First National Bank at Grafton, Worcester County, was robbed, last night, by a gang of burglars, of a large amount of treasure and valuables, including over $100,000 in Government bonds. The whole amount taken is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000. The robbers attacked, gagged and bound the watchman, and fastened him in the coal-room, threatening him with death if he made a noise. The watchman states that only five of the gang were in the bank, but they told him there were twelve in all. The burglars tore away the bricks in the wall around the safe, and were several hours at the work. After securing the treasure, the thieves made a hasty retreat at about 4 o'clock this morning. In their hurry they dropped a considerable number of gold dollars in the street. They also stole a horse and wagon in the vicinity, which was found this morning, leading to supposition that they came here and left on the early train. The bank offers a reward of $10,000 for the capture of the thieves and the recovery of the property. GEORGE F. SLOCUM, one of the directors, offers an additional reward of $5,000. The affair has created much excitement in this county.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—In the case of the Hide and Leather Bank defalcation of $900,000, for which MARTIN, the cashier, was sentenced for the embezzlement and pardoned by President JOHNSON, Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that ALEXANDER C. FELTON can be tried as an accomplice. FELTON's counsel claimed that the indictment would not hold because his client was not an officer of the bank, but Judge CLIFFORD decided that it is not necessary that more than one party in such conspiracy shall be a bank officer.

THE WEST.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge—The Ohio Female College—Lynching in Indiana—A Curious Law Suit in Missouri.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, held yesterday, dispatches were read from Major PARKER, the engineer, in which he says the Secretary of War has directed the Board of Engineers to meet at once at Cincinnati to take up consideration of the bridge now constructing. A committee was appointed to furnish them information....In the Synod of Cincinnati a Committee of Five has been appointed to take into consideration the purchase of the Ohio Female College, and to raise money for the same.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 26.—At 11 o'clock last night, the Sheriff and a posse of men were taking two prisoners from Orleans, Orange County, Ind., to Paoli, for the purpose of placing them in jail at the latter place. When about four miles from Orleans, about 100 disguised and well-armed men suddenly appeared, surrounded the party, took the two prisoners and hung them to the rafters of a covered bridge. The prisoners were a portion of a gang who robbed a farmer near Orleans about a week ago. Great excitement prevails throughout this section.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—CHARLES FORNEY, a wine merchant of California, was found dead in bed here, yesterday. It is supposed he committed suicide....PERRY RANDOLPH, who was arrested in Jackson County, in this State, some months ago, for passing counterfeit money, entered suit in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against SWIFT & COWAN, lawyers of Kansas City, for $20,000 damages. RANDOLPH alleges that he paid SWIFT & COWAN $5,000, for which they were to procure bail for and defend his case, which they failed to do, and kept his money.

Robbery and Attempted Murder by Negroes—Escape of the Robbers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26.—Five colored men broke into the store of G. C. MILLER, at Mile Creek, one mile west of the Fortress, last night. They stole $10 from the drawer, and were removing some flour and bacon, when Mr. JOHNSON, the clerk, who slept in the store, hearing the noise, came down to see what it was. As he was coming down the stairs one of the men fired at him. The ball passed through his thigh, inflicting a painful and, perhaps, fatal wound. The robbers made their escape in a cart which they had in waiting.

THE TURF.

Heavy Betting in Baltimore—The Second Newmarket October Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Last night, at a dinner given by W. W. GLENN, Esq., to the gentlemen of the turf now in this city, a match between two three-year olds was made for $25,000 a side, $10,000 forfeit, between a horse to be imported from England and an American horse, both to be named within a month. The race—a dash of two miles—is to be run at the Fall meeting at Jerome Park in 1871. In case either horse is not named within the time, a forfeit of $500 is to be paid and the match to be off.

This was the second day of the inaugural meeting of Pimlico Course. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The first race was for the Supper Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year olds; one mile; entrance fee $100, half forfeit. There were twenty-five entries. The race was won easily by *Harry Bassett*, beating *Madame Dubley* three lengths; time—1:48¾. The second race was the Monumental City Handicap, two miles, for all ages; $50 entrance, half forfeit; the Maryland Jockey Club to add $1,000; $800 to first horse, $200 to second. There were eight entries, four of which started. The race was won by *Abdel Kader*, beating *Midday* second, *Sue Dougherty* third, *Oroton Prince* distanced. Time—3:50. The third race was a selling race for $600, for all ages, one and one-fourth miles. The race was won by *Edenton*, beating *St. Patrick* second. *Glencoe, Jr.*, was distanced. Time—2:19¾. The fourth race was for the Breakfast Stakes, for four-year olds, two miles and repeat, $500 entrance, half forfeit. There were twelve entries, but only two started. *Glenely* won in two lengths, beating *Helmbold*. Time—3:45, 3:44¼.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The chief feature of the second October meeting at Newmarket, yesterday, was the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added by the Jockey Club, closed with 236 subscribers, ninety-three of whom paid 5 sovereigns, one mile and 240 yards. The race was won by *Adonis*. The following is the summary:

Count Renard's ch. c. Adonis, by Grimston, out of Lodgerdemain, 3 years old.....1
Major Stapylton's ch. c. Syrian, by Mentmore, out of Princess, 3 years old.....2
Capt. Mitchell's b. c. Bonny Swell, by Maccaroni, out of Bonny Bell, 3 years old.....3
Time—2:30.

The betting previous to the race was fifteen to two against *Adonis*.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Second Day of the Convention at Cincinnati—Resolutions Adopted—Adjournment Sine Die.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—The Capital Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. On motion it was resolved to have read the letter of J. W. FORNEY, but the document was not at hand. The resolutions reported contain the following points:

The removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, and to some point as near as possible to the centre of population, territory, production and transportation, with reference to the future as well as the present demands of the nation; opposition to further appropriations for new buildings in the District of Columbia; reaffirmation of the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, and recommendation of the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress at the next session in favor of the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine the question of the removal and relocation of the capital, and to report at an early day.

Mr. WM. BEACH, of Ohio, offered a substitute, declaring the agitation of the removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. A discussion followed, which was participated in by many speakers in favor of, and but two opposed to, removal. Mr. BEACH's substitute was lost, only two votes being in the affirmative. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ohio, moved to designate Cincinnati as the place for the capital, but subsequently withdrew the motion. The report of the Committee was then adopted, with one dissenting vote. The Chair appointed the following persons a Committee to memorialize Congress: JOSEPH MEDILL, of Illinois; Gov. J. W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; W. M. BURWELL, of Louisiana; L. W. REAVIS, of Missouri. On motion, an Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State and Territory represented, was appointed to take charge of the whole subject, and call conventions and employ other means as deemed best. This Committee organized, with E. B. HARLAN, of Illinois, President; L. W. REAVIS, Secretary; and SILAS BENT, Treasurer. A vote of approval of the action of Congress in refusing to make appropriations for the further improvement to public buildings in the District of Columbia, was unanimously passed. Adjourned *sine die*.

The "Red Stockings" Defeated by the Atlantics—A Magnificent Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The game of base-ball played here today between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the latter, 11 to 7. The playing of both clubs was magnificent throughout in the field, while the Atlantics by far excelled at the bat.

Red Stockings	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	7
Atlantics	0	[illegible]	2	1	0	1	1	0	[illegible]	11

Runs earned—Atlantics, 7; Red Stockings, 1.

Umpire—C. MILLS, of the Mutuals.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 26.—In Panama, Chautauqua County, New-York, last Friday evening, Mr. F. G. STEWARD was knocked down and robbed of $1,000. Suspicion rests on a person by the name of SESSIONS, who has left for parts unknown.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—The Agricultural Congress assembled today, and after a temporary organization took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening. About 200 delegates were present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The treasure shipments to New-York overland, during the past week, were $211,000, principally in silver bars....Gov. HAIGHT has been urged to call an extra session of the California Legislature....The Oregon Legislature adjourned to-night *sine die*.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—A. J. BOTELLE, of Grinnell, Iowa, formerly Clerk of the Connecticut State Prison, has been appointed Warden, to succeed WM. WILLARD, who was murdered Aug. 14.

Annual Session of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York held its annual session at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., G. W. P. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., presiding.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch, in reviewing the work of the past year, stated that it was his privilege to give 250 nights to the work of the Order, making, during his term of office, over 500 addresses. He closed with an earnest appeal for unity among the brethren, and declared that the past year, with all its labor and trials, was one of the happiest of his whole life.

The Grand Scribe, E. H. HOPKINS, presented his annual report, containing the following statistics: Number of male members, 16,106; number of female members, 7,553; new members admitted, 1,816; members withdrawn, 745; deaths, 54; violated pledge, 694; expelled for violation of pledge, 305; expelled for other causes, 617; temperance documents distributed, 10,267; number of public meetings, 274; number of lady visitors, 2,453; youths in organizations under the auspices of the Order, 2,744; amount received for initiation fees and dues, $10,419 20; paid for relief, $769 45; expenses, exclusive of relief, $10,766 61; cash on hand, $21,093 52; number of representatives to Grand Division, 1,998.

The report of the Grand Treasurer, A. P. HIGGINS, was also read and referred to the Finance Committee.

At the afternoon session a lengthy debate occurred upon the report of the Press Committee, which contained a resolution calling upon subordinate Divisions to contribute funds for the purpose of spreading temperance literature and news through the medium of the Evangelical Press Association. With some slight alteration the report of the Committee was adopted.

During an argument which took place, Mrs. EMMA GREENE, a representative of Morrisania Division, addressed the body with logic so convincing that she gained her point amid the hearty plaudits of the assembled "lords of creation." This is the first lady who ever took part in the discussions of this Grand Division.

The evening session was very agreeably opened by the reception of Hon. S. R. RANSOM, Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of North America, who was introduced and received with the honors. The Most Worthy Patriarch, in the name of several subordinate Divisions, presented a fine gold watch and chain to G. W. P. MERRITT, and the latter in turn gave the Most Worthy Patriarch his old silver watch, which had the effect of convulsing the Division with laughter. The election of officers was then held for the ensuing year, with the following result: Grand Worthy Patriarch, A. W. GLEASON; Grand Worthy Associate, Miss GLANVINA SPENCER; Grand Scribe, E. H. HOPKINS; Grand Treasurer, A. P. HIGGINS; Grand Chaplain, WILLIAM WARD; Grand Sentinel, GEORGE R. TREMPER.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Convention in Rhode Island—Some of the Women Present—A Little Fight Brewing—The Speakers and Speeches.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1870.

In this "Fair City by the Sea" there is an unusual stir today over the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, and the fair speakers whom the indefatigable President, Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, has imported here to keep up this never-ending contest which the champions of Woman's Rights wage against the established order of things. Unwearied by her recent great exertions in holding the Decade Convention in New-York, Mrs. DAVIS, with fresh vigor, carries on the battle in her own State and calls her forces to order here in Howard Hall, which long use has established as the most eligible for such purposes in this city.

SOME OF THE WOMEN PRESENT.

The Convention began last evening by a preliminary meeting for speeches merely. The hall was well filled with a fashionable set of people, as usual "the beautiful" predominating over "the strong," as there were a large number of women present. Mrs. DAVIS called the meeting to order. Your citizens are tolerably familiar with her tall and stately figure and snow-white hair. She is a lady of so commanding a presence that her mere support in the movement is of weight. She gave a brief account of the recent Decade Convention in New-York, and then entered into a history of governments, the dangers which beset their formations and the evils of class, caste or sex legislation, ending by an appeal to carry on this work for woman's enfranchisement on a broad basis above all petty personal ambitions. Mrs. HAZLETT, of Michigan, next came forward. She is a most irrepressible little woman, and deserves a word of personal description. She is of the medium height, with a slender and wiry figure, a small head, profuse dark hair, sparkling black eyes and a piquant face full of resolution. Her style of delivery is very pungent, and she every now and then utters some odd saying, with an irresistible air of sarcasm. Her dress was a green silk polonaise over a black silk skirt.

Her address was vigorous and well delivered. She began by saying that she had little hope of finding favor in the eyes of so conservative a crowd; but she had always been taught to put her "trust in Providence," which venerable joke was received with much applause. We are told, she urged, that women are represented by their husbands; then, if a man votes for capital punishment, and his wife commits murder, he should be punished. If we are reasonable beings, the punishment of any woman for crime is a cruelty, for no woman ever gave her consent to the laws establishing such punishment. If mutual representation is correct, how about the large number of women who have no husbands? Another point: If any woman ought to be a wife, then every man ought to be a husband. In this vein of true humorous argument she continued at some length, her remarks being very well received. Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, fresh as if she had been all the time since the Decade Convention in retirement instead of having gone home to preach three sermons since, then uprose and began one of her half-sermon-like addresses. She is a thin, keen-faced woman, with a most self-asserting *nez retroussé* and brown eyes, with a sly twinkle of humor in them. Handsomely dressed in black silk, and speaking in her usual somewhat high-pitched voice and vigorous manner, she declared that women were already so far advanced toward voting that the question now was not, shall women be given the ballot, but how shall they obtain it?

Mr. STILLMAN, of Rhode Island, closed the meeting by speaking a few earnest words in behalf of the reform.

A LITTLE CONTEST.

Thus ended the first day, but all this was merely preliminary to the real business, as this morning there was a regular meeting for work, at which something of a fight was anticipated. It is well known, probably, to your readers, that there is a division in the ranks of the suffrage advocates, and it has been anticipated that there might be a sharp contest over the little State of Rhode Island as to which of the two associations this State should be made auxiliary to, the American or the Union Woman Suffrage Society. Mrs. DAVIS called the meeting to order again, and, after the report of the measure had been submitted and accepted, the new board of officers was voted upon.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace. Vice-President—Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. C. C. Knowles, Mrs. Roland Hazard, Dr. Wm. F. Channing, Mrs. F. Howland, Mrs. Sarah A. Burnam. Executive Committee—Mrs. P. W. Davis, Miss Susan Sisson, Arnold B. Chace, Mrs. Mary E. Chace, Mrs. E. K. Churchill, Mrs. Louis J. Doyle, Mrs. Anna E. Aldrich, Mrs. Fannie Putnam, Mr. J. W. Stillman. Treasurer—Mrs. Susan E. Harris. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. P. A. F. Peckham. Recording Secretary—Mrs. S. B. P. Martin.

After this list of officers had been accepted, the new President introduced Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, who began one of his characteristic speeches, somewhat long, but earnest and full of illustration. As I write, the possibility of a contest over the State increases. Mrs. BLAKE, of New-York, is here already, to represent the interests of the Union Woman Suffrage Society, and Mrs. LIVERMORE, of Boston, is momentarily expected, who, with Col. HIGGINSON, are stanch supporters of the American Woman Suffrage Association. As the Colonel sits down there is a whispering among the leaders on the platform, and then all hostile demonstrations are deferred for the reading of resolutions and the passing around of the hat. By this time the venerable SOJOURNER TRUTH has been discovered in the audience, invited to the platform, and the President comes forward to say that she will address the audience "for a few moments." SOJOURNER does not like this, she protests that she speaks "accordin to the sperit, and not accordin to the people," and if she is told to speak a few moments, this is "accordin to the people." She goes on in a queer vein of half humor and half nonsense that amuses the audience. She is a very odd figure as she stands there, her strongly marked African face adorned with hugh round glasses, a brown Quaker bonnet on her head, a very small plaid shawl on her shoulders, a brown alpaca dress, very scant, and with a long black silk apron.

Mrs. LIVERMORE, of Boston, who has arrived succeeds her, making one of her able and carefully delivered speeches. She tells of her recent experience at the Worcester Republican Convention, and of the respectful attention she received there, and how after her speech they came within twenty-eight votes of putting Woman Suffrage into the platform, and then goes on to tell of her long continued sense of inferiority in being born a woman and her hope that in the future it may be as good to be a woman as a man.

ESSEX.

Jersey City Board of Aldermen—Inspectors of Election.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting yesterday, and transacted business of considerable interest. A number of communications were received from Mayor O'NEIL. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to remove half of the city funds from the First to the Second National Bank. This with other vetoes was sustained. The requisitions of the Board of Education were ordered paid, and the Board then proceeded to choose inspectors for the coming election. Considerable difficulty was found, and members of the Board indulged in a number of personalities. After two hours and a number of ballots, the inspectors were chosen, with one exception, which will come up at the next meeting.

Unpaid City Employes—No Salaries for Eighteen Months—Meetings to Remonstrate.

The men and women employed on the new Court-house have been to see Controller CONNOLLY on the subject of receiving their salaries and wages, which have not been paid them for the last eighteen months. They thought it expedient to apply before election day, as the pressure brought to bear on Tammany by a strong opposition ticket would influence the authorities in acceding to their demands. They stated that on account of recent allegations made through the Press, that there was a deficiency of $6,000,000 in the Controller's office, the money lenders who had been in the habit of discounting their scrip at a moderate percentage, had increased the rate, alleging that they themselves, could not be paid perhaps for two years, and accumulating interest on money thus locked up, compelled them to raise their charges. Many of the men were in distressed circumstances on account of this sudden stoppage of funds, and, owing for rent and necessaries of life considerable sums of money, could obtain no further credit. The Controller stated that he had no money to give them, but referred them to the Mayor, between whom and himself there has been some serious misunderstandings of late. The Mayor informed the delegation that the Controller was the proper person to apply to, and that he had received the appropriations for the new Court-house granted in the past two years by the Legislature, which amounted to $1,750,000. This occurred on Saturday evening, and up to the present no further measures have been undertaken, although it is understood that some means will be taken to appease their clamorous demands. On Tuesday evening, the women employed about the Court-house to sweep and clean the premises held an indignation meeting, about 5½ o'clock, but as all spoke at once and no one present was conversant with parliamentary rules, the assemblage dispersed without accomplishing anything.

RARE BOOKS.

The Library, Rare and Extensive, of Mr. Hervey, on Sale—High Prices and Brisk Buying.

The sale of the magnificent collection of books constituting the private library of JAMES B. HERVEY, Esq., Belleville, N. J., and latterly of "Heathen Chinee" notoriety, was commenced, last evening, at the sale-rooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., in Clinton Hall. The collection, containing between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, was the choicest and most expensive ever, perhaps, offered for sale in this country, comprising the best editions of the best works on history, biography, travel and antiquity. The bindings were of the richest kind and the illustrations superb. It is pre-eminently a library collected by a gentleman of wealth to gratify a highly-cultivated taste, and, as a whole, is unique. The sale was brisk, and the prices in some cases very high. Mr. J. W. BOUTON, book-seller and importer, No. 706 Broadway, purchased about $6,000 worth, and large purchases were also made by Messrs. SHIRLEY, LANE & BIRCH. DUER's "Reminiscences of Old New-York," royal 4to, bound in crimson morocco, with numerous engravings, was bought by Mr. NORTH at $110. Another purchase worthy of special notice was THOMAS A'KEMPIS' "Imitation of Christ," four volumes, at $67 50 per volume. The following is a list of the principal books sold, with the prices by the volume attached: ABBOTT's "Natural History of the Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," two volumes, $31; ACKERMAN's "Westminster Abbey," two volumes, $10; GILBERT A'BECKETT's "Comic History of England," two volumes, $5 25; "Comic History of Rome," by the same author, one volume, $5 25; "Æsop's Fables," one volume, $3; ALISON's "History of Europe," twenty-three volumes, $6; ALISON's "Essays," three volumes, $4 12; SARGEANT's "Life and Career of Major Andre," two volumes, $67 50; "The Token for 1834, 1835, and 1836," "Landscape Annual," seven volumes, $62; "Antiquarian Repertory," four volumes, $9 75; APULEIUS, "Lucius," two volumes, (very scarce,) $5 30; "Arabian Night's Entertainment," three volumes, $9 25; "Art Journal," from 1849 to 1866, nineteen volumes, $6 70; "Atlas de Andreas Cellarius," $17; AYTOUN's "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," one volume, $10 50; FRANCIS BACON's works, fifteen volumes, $16 50; Bancroft's "History of the United States," eight volumes, $7 25; Bartlett's American Scenery," two volumes, $5 75; BARTLETT's "Canadian Scenery," two volumes, $4 75; BEATTIE's "Waldenses," one volume, $8; BUCHET's "Voyages," $9; BLACKIE's edition Holy Bible, $42 50; BERANGER's "Lyrical Poems," $10; "Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica," $7 50; BLUME's "Botanical Works," four volumes, $13; "Life of Mrs. JOURDAN," two volumes, $2; "Fac-simile of Prayer-book of Queen Elizabeth," $7 50; MARY L. BOOTH's "History of the City of New-York," two volumes, $25; BOSWELL's "Life of Dr. JOHNSON," three volumes, $33; BRAY's "Life of Thomas Strodhard," $27; "British Museum Marbles," 2 volumes, $14; "Boydell's Scenes and History of the Thames," 2 volumes, $7; "Capt. Boynton's History of West Point," $2 25; "British Poets," Aldine edition, 52 volumes, $1; "Browning's Poetical Works," 6 volumes, $3; "British Bibliographer," 4 volumes, $9 50; "Bulyer's Dramatic and Poetical Works," 2 volumes, $9; "Bunsen's Egypt's Place in Universal History," 4 volumes, $3 26; "Burney and Hawkins' History of Music," 5 volumes, $4 25; "Burns' Poems," 2 volumes, 90 engravings, $6; "A Winter with Burns in Edinburgh," one volume, $9; BURTON's "Anatomy of Melancholy," three volumes, $3 25; BUTLER's "Hudibras," three volumes, $28; BUTLER's "Genuine Political Remains," $5; BYRON's "Poems," eight volumes, $16; "Cambridge Portfolio," two volumes, $6; CAMDEN's "Life and Reign of Queen Elizabeth," two volumes, $29; CARLTON's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," two volumes, $5 50; THOMAS CARLYLE's "Works," thirty-four volumes, $1 50; BATESBY's "Natural History of California," two volumes, $11 50; CAVENDISH's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," one volume, $5 50; BULWER's edition of "Don Quixote," four volumes, $13 50; Chamberlain's "Gallery of Drawings," $26; Garrett's "Class Book of Pleasant and Famous Historie," 7 volumes, $5 50; CHAUCER's "Canterbury Tales," 3 volumes, $4 50; Poems, $9; Cooper's "Works," 32 volumes, $2 50; J. F. "Cooper's History of the United States Navy," 2 volumes, $10 50; "Cornwallis' Correspondence," 3 volumes, $4; MRS. COSTELLO's "Lives of Eminent English Women," 4 volumes, $8 50; "Crab's Poems," 8 volumes, $1 88; "Costume and History of Highland Clans," (published at £12 12s.) $28; CROWE and CAVALCASELL's new "History of Painting in Italy," 3 volumes, $7 75; "Early Flemish Painters," same author, $5 25; CURTIS' "Flora Londinensis," 2 volumes, $8 50; "Encyclopedia of American Literature," 5 volumes, $45; DANIELS' "History of Abbey and Palace of Holyrood," $3 25; DAVID's "Life of Garrick," 2 volumes, $14; "Robinson Crusoe," $3; "Life of DeFoe," 3 volumes, $4 50; "DeQuincey's Works," 15 volumes, $3 90; DIBDIN's "Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour," 3 volumes, $32; "Dickins' Works," 22 volumes, $3 25; "Dore's Bible," $31; DUER's "Reminiscences of an Old New-Yorker," $110; RAYMOND's "Life of Elliston," 4 volumes, 40 plates, $82 50; EMORY's "Report of the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey," 3 volumes, $4.

The sale will be continued this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Almost half the collection was sold last evening.

Third Day's Sale of Richard Grant White's Library.

There was a good attendance of buyers at BANGS & MERWIN's sale of Mr. WHITE's private library, last evening, and for some of the higher-priced books the bidding was quite spirited. The following are some of the prices per volume: CHARLES LAMB's copy of JOHN CLEAVELAND's Poems, $9; Dr. COLE's "Dies Iræ," in thirteen original versions, photographic illustrations, $3 62; JOHN DONNE's Poems, first edition, 1633, scarce, $3 75; TOM DURFEY's "Pills to Purge Melancholy," a collection of merry ballads and songs, 6 volumes, 12mo, gilt, red edges, 1719-20, very scarce, $5 50; GOLDSMITH's Poetical Works, illustrated, 4to, green levant morocco, gilt, 1846, $5; CHARLES MACKAY's "Home Affections," illustrated by the BROTHERS DALZELL, 4to, morocco, gilt, $3 50; CLARK's edition of HOMER's "Opera Omnia," $1 50; MILMAN's edition of the "Works of Horatius Flaccus, with his Life," an original impression, $20. A beautiful copy of the farewell Didot edition of the same, in Latin, with photographic illustrations, $15; a very fine set, 18 volumes, 16mo, half morocco, gilt tops, of the complete works of LA FONTAINE sold for 75 cents a volume; an original edition (Amsterdam, 163[illegible]) of the same author's works, richly bound and containing engravings, 3 volumes, 8vo, brought $10 50. A very fine copy of WHITTAKER's edition of LANGLAND's "Peirs Ploughman," written about the year 1362, and printed in London in 1813, brought $21.

A presentation copy of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's Ode, recited at the Harvard University commemoration of its dead soldiers, July 4, 1865, only fifty copies having been printed, sold for $6. LUCRETIUS' six books of "Epicurean Philosophy," (Latin,) crown 8vo, moire antique, $7 50. MACAULAY's "Lays of Ancient Rome," with numerous illustrations by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, $7. HAZELWOOD's "Mirror for Magistrates," in five parts, with illustrations and historical notes, a beautiful and valuable work, 150 copies only having been published at £12 12s. each—3 vols. 4to half morocco, London, 1815, $11. MILTON's "Paradise Lost," first edition, with the second title page, London, 1669, $26; the first collected edition of MILTON's Poems, very scarce, 1673, $10; "Paradise Regained" brought $21. GOLDING's "English Translation of the Fifteen Books of Ovid," 1567, $8. PERCY's "Relics of Ancient English Poetry," 1765, $3 50. A richly printed copy of French Gothic poetry, $16; GRISWOLD's "Poets and Poetry of America," $3 12½. A singularly attractive copy of "Priapus' Diversorum," in old crimson morocco, 1594, $12. A very rare and fine proof copy of SAMUEL ROGERS's Poems, illustrated by TURNER, $26. SABRINA COROLLA's "Herculis Regine," $10. SPENSER's "Poetical Works," 5 volumes, post 8vo, uncut, $29. A very fine and scarce copy of Sir JOHN SUCKLING's "Fragments of Incomparable Pieces," elegantly bound, London, 1646, $11. DIDOT's edition of VIRGIL's "Carmina Omnia," $16. VIRGIL's "Eneid," translated by THOS. PHAER, a rare and fine copy, 1584, $10; the same, translated into Scottish verse, by GAVIN DOUGLAS, 1709, $10. VOLTAIRE's poem, "La Pucelle," (French,) 1789, scarce, $10. Other poetical works ranged from 50 cents to $5 per volume.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

List of Members Already Elected.

We give below a list of the members already elected to the Forty-second Congress, representing ten States,—Mississippi at her last election elected five Republicans to represent her for the remainder of the Forty-first session and the whole of the Forty-second. These States elect eighty-two members of the two hundred and forty-three constituting a full House, and they have chosen fifty-five Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats. In the present Congress they have sixty-four Republicans and eighteen Democrats. The members elect are the following, the names of Democrats being printed in italics, and the names of members of the present Congress who have been re-elected being marked with an asterisk:

INDIANA.

1. *Wm. E. Niblack. 7. *Mahlon D Manson.*
2. *M. C. Kerr.* 8. *James N. Tyner.
3. **Wm. S. Holman.* 9. *John P. C. Shanks.
4. Jere. M. Wilson. 10. *William Williams.
5. *John Coburn. 11. *Jasper Packard.
6. **Daniel W. Voorhees.*

IOWA.

1. *Geo. W. McCrary. 4. Madison M. Walden.
2. A. B. Cotton. 5. *Frank W. Palmer.
3. W. G. Dorman. 6. Jackson Orr.

MAINE.

1. *John Lynch. 4. *John A. Peters.
2. William P. Frye. 5. *Eugene Hale.
3. *James G. Blaine.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. George E. Harris. 4. George C. McKee.
2. J. L. Morphis. 5. Legrand W. Perce.
3. Henry W. Barry.

NEBRASKA.

*John Taffe.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Clinton L. Cobb. 5. *James M. Leach.*
2. Charles R. Thomas. 6. **Francis E. Shober.*
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.* 7. *J. C. Harper.*
4. *Sion H. Rogers.*

OHIO.

1. Aaron F. Perry. 11. *John T. Wilson.
2. *Job E. Stevenson. 12. **P. Van Trump.*
3. *Lewis D. Campbell.* 13. **Geo. W. Morgan.*
4. *J. F. McKinney.* 14. James Monroe.
5. *Chas. L. Lamson.* 15. W. P. Sprague.
6. *John A. Smith. 16. *John A. Bingham.
7. Sam'l Shellabarger. 17. *Jacob A. Ambler.
8. *John Beatty. 18. *Wm. H. Upson.
9. Charles Foster. 19. *James A. Garfield.
10. *E. D. Peck.

OREGON.

Joseph H. Slater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. **Samuel J. Randall.* 13. *Ulysses Mercur.
2. *J. V. Creeley, (Ind.) 14. *John B. Packer.
3. *Leonard Myers. 15. **R. J. Haldeman.*
4. *Wm. D. Kelley. 16. *B. F. Meyers.*
5. Alfred C. Harmer. 17. *R. Milton Speer.*
6. *B. L. Acker.* 18. *Henry Sherwood.*
7. *W. Townsend. 19. *G. W. Scofield.
8. **J. Lawrence Getz.* 20. *Samuel Griffith.*
9. *Oliver J. Dickey. 21. **Henry D. Foster.*
10. J. W. Killinger. 22. *James S. Negley.
11. *John B. Storms.* 23. Ebenezer McJunkin.
12. L. D. Shoemaker. 24. *Wm. McClelland.*

VERMONT.

1. *Charles W. Willard. 3.*Worthington C.Smith
2. *Luke P. Poland.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Full returns of the election in South Carolina, which was held last week, have not yet been received. It is claimed that the following candidates for Congress were elected:

1. J. H. Rainey, (col'd.) 3. R. B. Elliott, (col'd.)
2. R. C. DeLarge, (col'd) 4. *J. J. McKissick,* (Ref.)

List of Candidates in Other States.

West Virginia votes for Congressmen on Thursday, Oct. 27; Arkansas and Louisiana, on Monday, Nov. 7, and New-York, Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Nov. 8. Georgia will hold an election in December, Texas in February, New-Hampshire in March, and Connecticut in April. The candidates for Congress nominated in these States, so far as they have come under our observation, are as follows:

NEW-YORK.

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Caleb C. Norvell.	Dwight Townsend.
2.	Silas B. Dutcher.	Thomas Kinsella.
3.	Erastus D. Webster.	*Henry W. Slocum.
	R. M. Whiting, Jr.	
4.	—— ——	M. T. McMahon.
5.	—— ——	William R. Roberts.
		*John Morrissey.
6.	Horace Greeley.	*Samuel S. Cox.
	Thomas E. Stewart.	
7.	Benj. A. Willis.	Smith Ely, Jr.
8.	George Wilkes.	*James Brooks.
		Julius Wadsworth.
		*Fernando Wood.
9.	Morris Ellinger.	
	William A. Darling.	William S. Hillyer.
10.	James Westervelt.	*Clarkson N. Potter.
11.	Charles St. John.	W. C. H. Sherman.
12.	*John H. Ketcham.	William H. Phillip.
13.	James G. Lindsley.	Joseph H. Tuthill.
14.	Minard Harder.	Eli Perry.
15.	J. Thomas Davis.	Joseph M. Warren.
16.	Andrew Williams.	John Rogers.
17.	*William A. Wheeler.	George Mott.
18.	James M. Marvin.	John M. Carroll.
	Sam. McKean, (Ind.)	
19.	Elizur H. Prindle.	Joseph Julland.
20.	Clinton L. Merriam.	
21.	Ellis H. Roberts.	Abram B. Weaver.
22.	Wm. E. Lansing.	Matthew J. Shoecraft.
23.	R. Holland Duell.	R. McCarthy (withdr'n.)
	*D. McCarthy, (Ind.)	
24.	John E. Seeley.	George B. Daniels.
25.	Wm. H. Lamport.	—— ——
26.	Thomas C. Platt.	—— ——
27.	Horace B. Smith.	Lucius Robinson.
28.	Freeman Clarke.	John H. White.
29.	Seth Wakeman.	Alex. G. Shepard.
30.	Lyman K. Bass.	William Williams.
31.	Walter L. Sessions.	Charles D. Murray.

ALABAMA.

1. Benj. S. Turner. S. J. Cumming.
2. *Chas. W. Buckley. M. R. Welborn.
3. B. W. Norris. W. A. Handley.
4. *Charles Hays. J. G. Harris.
5. L. J. Standefer. *Peter M. Dox.
6. B. O. Masterson. J. H. Sloss.

ARKANSAS.

1. *Logan H. Roots.
2. O. P. Snyder.
3. *Thomas Boles.

DELAWARE.

Joshua T. Heald. *Benjamin T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

Jos. T. Walls, (col'd.) S. L. Niblack.
W. H. Kendrick, (Ind.)
Samuel Wilson, (Ind.)

GEORGIA.

1. Virgil Hillyer. A. T. McIntyre.
2. Richard H. Whiteley. *Nelson Tift.
3. John S. Bigby. William F. Wright.
4. Thomas J. Spear. Winborn J. Lawton.
5. Ephraim Tweedy. D. M. Dubose.
6. William B. Bell. William P. Price.
7. George P. Burnett. *Pierce M. B. Young.

ILLINOIS.

At large. *Jno. A. Logan. Wm. B. Anderson.
1. Chas. B. Farwell.
2. *J. F. Farnsworth. Richard Bishop.
3. *H. C. Burchard. Chas. Betts.
4. *John B. Hawley. P. L. Cable.
5. *Ebon C. Ingersoll. Bradford N. Stevens.
6. *Burton C. Cook. Julius Avery.
7. *Jesse H. Moore. Andrew J. Hunter.
8. Jonathan Merriam. James C. Robinson.
9. B. F. Westlake. *Thomp. W. McNeely.
10. John W. Kitchell. Edward T. Rice.
11. Wm. H. Robinson. *Samuel S. Marshall.
12. *John B. Hay. Wm. Huntzell.
13. Daniel W. Munn. *John M. Crebs.

KANSAS.

D. P. Lowe. R. G. Foster.

KENTUCKY.

1. Nathan R. Black. Edward Crossland.
2. M. J. Roark. H. D. McHenry.
3. R. D. Barr. Gen. Lewis.
4. J. M. Fidler. W. B. Reed.
5. James Speed. *Boyd Winchester.
6. Thomas Wrightson. Judge Arthur.
7. William Brown. *James B. Beck.
8. H. F. Finley. *George M. Adams.
9. George M. Thomas. *John M. Rice.

LOUISIANA.

1. J. H. Sypher. A. W. Walker.
T. E. Dumas.
2. *Lionel A. Sheldon. George A. Fordyck.
L. Walsh.
3. C. B. Darrell. *Adolphe Bailey.
4. James McCleary. *Michael Ryan.
5. —— —— J. D. Watkins.

MARYLAND.

1. Henry R. Torbert. *Samuel Hambleton.
2. Wm. M. Marine. *Stevenson Archer.
3. Washington Booth. *Thomas Swann.
4. John E. Smith. John Ritchie.
5. James A. Garry. Wm. M. Merrick.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *James Buffinton. Wm. W. Comstock.
Robert C. Pitman, (Ind.)
2. *Oakes Ames. Edward Avery.
3. *Ginery Twitchell. William Gaston.
4. *Samuel Hooper. Leopold Morse.
5. *Ben. F. Butler.
6. *Nath'l P. Banks.
7. *George M. Brooks. Seth Adams.
8. *George F. Hoar. Alvah Cook.
9. *Wm. B. Washburn. J. B. Jaquith.
10. *Henry L. Dawes. Reuben Noble.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry Waldron. Nathaniel B. Eldredge.
2. *Wm. L. Stoughton. Henry Chamberlain.
3. *Austin Blair. D. Darwin Hughes.
4. *Thomas W. Ferry. Myron Rider.
5. *Omar D. Conger. Byron G. Stout.
6. John F. Driggs. Jabez G. Sutherland.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell. C. F. Buck.
2. John T. Averill. Ignatius Donnelly.

MISSOURI.

1. Irvin Z. Smith. *Erastus Wells.
C. P. Johnson, (Lib.)
2. *Gustavus Finkelnburg, (Lib.)
3. Wm. N. Nalle, (Lib.) *James R. McCormick.
4. —— Havens.
W. E. Gilmore, (Lib.)
5. *Samuel S. Burdett.
Geo. R. Smith, (Lib.)
6. George Smith. Abraham Comingo.
Jas. L. Price, (Lib.)
7. I. C. Parker.
*Joel F. Asper, (Ind.)
John H. Ellis, (Lib.)
8. J. L. K. Hayward.
James G. Blair, (Lib.)
9. E. Draper. Andrew King.
*D. P. Dyer, (Lib.)

NEVADA.

*Thomas Fitch. C. W. Kendall.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazelton. Benj. F. Lee.
2. William A. Newell. Samuel C. Forker.
3. Robert Rusling. *John T. Bird.
4. *John Hill. Philip Rafferty.
5. George A. Halsey. *Orestes Cleveland.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Thomas A. Jenckes.
Benj. T. Eames.
Thomas Davis.
2. James M. Pendleton.

TENNESSEE.

1. James White.
2. *Horace Maynard. A. Blizard.
3. A. E. Garrett.
4. James Mullins. John M. Bright.
5. *Wm. F. Prosser. Edward I. Golliday.
Balie Peyton.
6. J. Bunyan Frierson. W. C. Whitthorne.
7. Robert P. Caldwell.
8. Wm. W. Vaughan.

VIRGINIA.

At Large— Raleigh T. Daniel.
1. D. M. Norton, (col'd.) John Critcher.
W. W. Douglas.
2. *James H. Platt. Robert B. Bolling.
Wm. Rodney Jones. J. T. Pretlow, (Ind.)
(native Rep.)
3. *Chas. H. Porter. Albert Ordway.
4. W. H. H. Stowell. Wm. L. Owen.
5. Alexander Rives. R. T. W. Duke.
6. John T. Harris.
7. L. McKenzie, (Ind.) Eliot M. Braxton.
8. R. W. Hughes, (Ind.) William Terry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Nathan Goff, Jr. John J. Davis.
2. *James C. McGrew. O. D. Downey.
3. *John S. Witcher. Frank Hereford.

WISCONSIN.

1. Wm. Penn Lyon. Alex. Mitchel.
2. Gerry W. Hazelton. A. G. Cook.
3. J. Allen Barber. John Strachan.
4. Jerome A. Watrous. *Charles A. Eldridge.
5. *Philetus Sawyer. Joseph Stringham.
6. Jeremiah M. Rusk. —— Mygatt.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY.

List of Candidates Thus Far Nominated.

A large number of the nominations of both parties for our State Assembly have already been made. Below we give the list for the districts outside of this City, so far as we have been able to ascertain them:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	John Sunnerland.	Wm. D. Murphy.
2.	Robert C. Blackall.	John Flood.
3.		Edward Coyle.
4.	William D. Sunderlin.	John Reiley.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.
Charles N. Flanigan.

BROOME COUNTY.
William M. Ely. Benjamin W. Lawrence.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. Claudius V. B. Barse. William Smith.
2. Judson Sibley.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. William H. Eaker. Charles H. Curtis.
2. Stephen S. Hewitt. John Caykendall.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. Matthew P. Bemus. Henry C. Kingsbury.
2. Orange S. Winans. Franklin Burritt.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
David Decker. David B. Hill.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
Andrew Shepardson. John Shattuck.

CLINTON COUNTY.
A. P. Brand.[ ] Smith M. Weed.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. Jacob H. Duntz. Benjamin Ray.
2. Perkins F. Cady. Henry M. Haner.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Irving Taintor. Henry S. Randall.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. Alpheus Bolt.
2. James H. Graham.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. James A. Seward. Phenix Beckee.
2. David H. Mulford. Joel N. De Groff.

ERIE COUNTY.
1. Edward H. Myers. George Chambers.
2. James E. Thompson. John Howell.
3. Fr'klin A. Alberger. John H. Vought.
4. LevinusW. Cornwell. Harry B. Ransom.
5. Job Southwick, Jr. John M. Wiley.

ESSEX COUNTY.
Dayton H. De Lano.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
John J. Mason.

GENESEE COUNTY.
Volney G. Knapp. George Burt.

GREENE COUNTY.
Isaac Mygatt.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Daniel A. Northrop.

KINGS COUNTY.
1. Henry E. Bowen.
2. Samuel T. Jones. Smith C. Bavlis.
3. Thomas Earle. Dominick H. Roche.
4. Christian Schmidt. Wm. W. Moseley.
5. Wm. W. Goodrich.
6. Bernard Haver.
7. Fred. Cocheu. William Wainwright.
8. Geo. C. Bennett. Samuel F. Conselyea.
9. Francis Fisher. John C. Jacobs.

LEWIS COUNTY.
Joseph Fahud.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Richard Johnson. W. H. C. Hosmer.

MADISON COUNTY.
David L. Fisk.

MONROE COUNTY.
1. James Harris.
3. Volney P. Brown.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Webster Wagner. Jacob G. Snell.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. John E. Pound. Lewis S. Payne.
2. Lee R. Sanborn. Sylvester Parsons.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. Geo. W. Chadwick. Theodore P. Cook.
2. Sidney A. Bunce. Joseph Benedict.
3. Erastus W. Graves. Thomas Mulhall.
4. Isaac McDougall. Nathaniel D. Bronson.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. Thomas G. Alvord. William D. Stewart.
2. Peter Burns. John Munro.
3. Gustavus Sniper. Allen H. Avery.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. Nathan L. Aldrich. George W. Nicholas.
2. David E. Wilson. David A. Pierpont.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1. Robert H. Strahan.
2. Alfred B. Post. Isaac V. Montayne.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
William N. Lee.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. DeWitt C. Littlejohn. Wm. A. Poucher.
2. J. G. Reynolds. A. Howe.
3. Chauncey S. Sage.

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. Davis W. Bates. Alfred Chamberlain.
2. J. Lee Tucker. Wm. C. Bentley.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1. L. Bradford Prince. John Chester.
2. George A. Everett. Francis B. Baldwin.
James M. Oakley, (Ind.)

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
3. James Aiken.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
David W. Judd.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. Geo. M. Gleason.
2. Dolphus S. Lynde.
3. William Bradford.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. William Buckwell. Isaiah Fuller.
2. Joseph W. Hill.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
John A. Dersmer. Gershom Banker.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
George Mattice. Silas Sweet.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
Elnathan Wixom.

SENECA COUNTY.
Fred'k L. Manning.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. James Clark.
2. A. C. Barney.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
George F. Carman. Robert W. Pearsall.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
A. S. Rockwell. Frank Buckley.

TIOGA COUNTY.
Barnett B. Bignall. Ira A. Post.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
John H. Selkreg.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1. Cyrus Burhans. Patrick J. Flynn.
2. Martin Schutt. Charles H. Krack.

WARREN COUNTY.
J. L. Cunningham. Duncan Griffis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. Thomas Stevenson.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1. A. [illegible] Wood.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
2. Albert W. Bartlett.
3. James W. Husted.

WYOMING COUNTY.
Orange L. Tozier. Henry S. Joy.

YATES COUNTY.
George P. Lord. Samuel S. Ellsworth.

CURRENT NOTES.

The body of a child at Knoxville, Tenn., was recently swollen to twice its natural proportions by the bite of a spider.

The New-Orleans *Times* rejoices over the fact that the Crescent City is to have a hotel at last.

Work on the Niagara Falls branch of the Erie Railroad is said to be progressing quite rapidly.

The girls at the Normal School in Randolph, Vt., threw away their jute switches in terror, the other day, on hearing that they were inhabited by dangerous insects.

Immediately on the reassembling of Congress, an appropriation of $200,000 is to be asked, for a continuance of the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

An idea of the value of real estate at Montreal may be obtained from the fact that a lot of 120 by 54 was recently sold in that city for $2,415 40, gold.

Land is sold to colonies in Kansas from twenty-five to forty per cent. less than to a single individual, as an inducement for emigrants to settle in large numbers.

The *Traveller* says that the three months from the middle of June to that of September, were warmer at Boston this year than in any other during the past forty-six years.

The home of a worthy citizen of Binghamton was rendered desolate a few days since by the death of two promising children—a boy and girl,—through the caving in of a sand-bank.

The meteoric display of Monday night was witnessed at Albany, Hudson, Bennington, Rochester and Brunswick. At Bennington it was preceded by an explosion, which shook every house in the town.

Mrs. JAMES OATES, the burlesque actress, is now experiencing the same sort of annoyance that Miss LYDIA THOMPSON suffered from some time ago. An insane female lover is following her about the country.

Pittsburg, Penn., suffers so much from the presence of a gang of highway-robbers and burglars that citizens, whose duties require them to be out of doors after dark, have to be armed to the teeth.

During the storm which lately passed over Ohio, the life of a lady, attending a circus at the town of Belleville, was saved by ducking her head, and receiving the force of a falling pole upon her *chignon*.

Cotton raising in California has proved a profitable speculation. One planter who experimented on 300 acres, calculates the total proceeds at $13,500, the total expenses at $6,700, and the net profit at $7,025.

Our New-Orleans exchanges say that yellow fever is abating very rapidly in that city, as a result of the cold weather, and that the confidence created by the announcement of the fact has already made itself apparent in business circles.

A considerate (?) individual named BERTRAM, who eloped with a young woman from Green Island, in this State, some time since, recently wrote to his wife, giving her permission to sell the furniture, as the probability was that he should never have occasion to use it again.

The Captain of a vessel just entering the port of Quebec at the time the shock of earthquake was felt in that city last week, describes the sensation as being the same as that which he once experienced when striking on a rock. The ship was lifted quite suddenly and bumped down again.

Of the members of Gen. GRANT's staff, at the time the latter was stationed at Cairo, Ill., in 1861, two only are now living—Gen. HILLYER and Major W. W. LELAND, of Saratoga. Those who have since died were Gens. MCPHERSON, RAWLINS, BOWERS, LAGO and GRAHAM.

Another case of death through the stupidity of a blundering drug clerk has been reported from Providence, R. I. In this instance corrosive sublimate was made up for calomel, and a dose sufficient to kill five ordinary persons taken by an old colored woman, who died almost immediately afterward.

Two children, a boy and a girl, were recently rescued from the Indians, near Fort Bridger, and forwarded to their relatives in Canada. They had been in captivity for two years, having been originally taken from the home of their parents, within twenty miles of Salt Lake City.

The Delaware fishermen are afraid that the introduction of black-bass into that river by the New-Jersey Fishery Commissioners will have the effect of destroying all the young shad, as the former is eminently a carnivorous fish. The proposal of the Commissioners is exciting a lively discussion in the Philadelphia newspapers.

On Monday next the "White Stockings," of Chicago, will compete for the championship with the Mutual Base-ball Club, of this City. The game is to come off at Dexter Park, Chicago, and is looked forward to with much eagerness by the Chicagoans, who expect that victory will light on their banners.

The people of St. Louis, in anticipation of the result of the National Convention shortly to assemble at Cincinnati, have inaugurated a movement looking to the purchase of 3,000 acres of land within the corporate limits for a grand public park. The originator of the idea calculates that the purchase money can be realized by setting apart 1,000 feet from the ends and sides of the tract to be laid out in streets and house lots. The River Des Peres, a small but clear and beautiful stream, will run through the centre of the proposed park.

WEICHMAN, whose connection with the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN and the Surratt trial will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES, was recently married, at Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE JOHNSON, a young lady who has been quite prominent in the temperance cause, and has served as S. W. Vice-Templar of Pennsylvania. After the execution of Mrs. SURRATT, WEICHMAN was appointed to a position in the Custom-house at Philadelphia, but having been removed shortly afterward, he was reappointed on the accession of President GRANT, and still retains his post.

The will of the late JOHN G. MIX, now before the Supreme Court of Errors, at Hartford, Conn., contains the following curious "Mix"-ture of provisions: "I give to my beloved wife, C. J. MIX, in trust for the maintenance of herself during her life, and the maintenance of my daughter, E. F. MIX, so long as she remains single; and to my beloved son, GEO. H. MIX, a sum not exceeding $400 per year. The two daughters and widow I allow $5,000 each, 'provided they die without children.' To my son-in-law, J. H., I bequeath $2,500, provided his wife dies before him, without children. * * * My property is to descend to my grand-children that may be born twenty years after my death." The will was written by the deceased himself, and bequeaths an estate valued at $150,000.

It appears that the Fourteenth Amendment is to be rigorously enforced in Tennessee. A few days since, Chief-Justice NICHOLSON, Justices SHEED and NELSON, and Attorney-General HEISKELL, were summoned by United States District-Attorney CAMP to appear before the Judges of the United States District Court, at Knoxville, on the second Monday in January next, to show by what warrant they claim to exercise the duties, power and privileges of Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. The informations recite that the said parties prior to 1861 held offices of honor and trust under the Constitution of the United States, and in assuming them took oaths to support the same, and that afterward they each engaged in insurrection and rebellion, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

JACKSON'S TRIAL.

The Testimony on Both Sides Concluded.

Evidence of the Physicians and Others—The Accused Examined in His Own Behalf—His Version of the Killing—The Name of "Hank" Smith Dragged into the Case.

The trial of THOMAS JACKSON for the murder of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder HACKETT. The assemblage was quite as large as on previous days, and the interest unabated. The testimony was entirely concluded at the hour of adjournment, and was substantially as follows:

MICHAEL BRANNIGAN testified that he resided at No. 6 Battery-place; on the 29th of October, 1869, was a bar-tender for THOMAS BRANNIGAN, his uncle, in whose house DOUGLAS was shot; between twelve and one o'clock on that day saw the prisoner, DOUGLAS and CODY climbed outside, in the street, a few doors from his place; immediately afterward DOUGLAS came in through the Battery-street door, and was about to leave again, when JACKSON appeared on the outside; DOUGLAS retreated toward the Washington-street door, but before he would leave, JACKSON entered with a pistol in his hand; he fired, and DOUGLAS fell on his face, with his head beyond the door and his body inside; did not notice any wound on DOUGLAS, but saw blood; it is my impression that fully five minutes elapsed from the time I observed the scuffle on the sidewalk to the firing of the shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRAHAM—DOUGLAS and JACKSON appeared considerably excited, and the latter seemed under the influence of drink; at the time the shot was fired the parties were about eight feet apart; heard some parties use threatening language toward the prisoner; the witness admitted that he was on a spree for the past few days, and was not yet perfectly sober.

GEORGE R. PHILLIPS, a surgeon, testified that on the 29th of October he conveyed DOUGLAS, the deceased, from the Station-house in Cortlandt-street to Bellevue Hospital; he was taken in an ambulance, and it was forty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon when he arrived; the wound was midway on the back of the head, but he did not examine it closely; the deceased was carried as quietly as possible.

CHARLES N. BADEAU, a surgeon attached to Bellevue Hospital, testified that on the day in question he saw the deceased at the hospital; he arrived there about four o'clock; the wound was in the back part of the head, perforating the skull; made no further examination at that time; attended the post-mortem examination made by Drs. SHINE and SIMNOT.

To Mr. GRAHAM—The post-mortem examination was made on the 1st of November, when the deceased died.

Dr. JAMES T. SIMNOT, an attache of Bellevue Hospital, testified he remembered when DOUGLAS was brought to the hospital on the 29th October; he died about forty-eight hours afterwards; made a post-mortem examination on the 1st November, Drs. WOODS, SHINE, BADEAU and others were in attendance; found the circular bone of the back part of the head was perforated as was also the membranes of the brain; found the brain substance contused and lacerated and surrounded by coagulated blood; this extended into the brain about two inches.

Q.—In your opinion what was the cause of death? A.—It was.

Mr. GRAHAM (objecting)—They have a right to show this wound was essentially dangerous from the start, and could not be recovered from, but how it was given they have no right to show. They cannot supply the absence of a bullet by swearing they believed it was a pullet-wound. That won't do. I have the authorities here. They allege in the indictment that the pistol was loaded with ball. Now, the bones that went in did the injury. The ball never entered the head, and we have that testimony here against all this case for the prosecution. The ball glanced, and all this pretense that the ball was fired from behind is false.

Objection allowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRAHAM—Do you say that the wound could not have been recovered from at all? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was the wound necessarily deadly at the time it was received? A.—I cannot say at the time it was received, but it was ready at the time I saw the deceased.

Q.—Could it not have occurred from the man falling himself after the wound was received? A.—No, sir; it was impossible.

Q.—Suppose a man receiving a wound of that description were to attempt to walk a considerable distance, would there be any symptom visible about the wound at the time you saw it indicating that he had been exerting himself? A.—It could have nothing to do with such a wound as that except to cause the inflammation which surrounded the wound.

Q.—Was it prudent to take a long walk after receiving such a wound? A.—The only thing it could do would be to hasten death.

Dr. WM. SHINE testified he attended at the post-mortem examination on the deceased; the wound was about half an inch in diameter where it entered the skull; it was larger on the inside—perhaps three-fourths of an inch—on account of the bone being driven in; whatever caused the external wound, did not enter beyond the skull; there was a large quantity of pus between the membrane and the brain, a large portion being toward the base of the brain; this was the result of meningitis, or inflammation; witness considered the wound was of a fatal character, the cause of death was meningitis, resulting from the wound.

Cross-examined—Found no foreign substance in the brain, except a part of the skull, which had been driven in; whatever caused the wound might have gone in and fallen out again; saw JACKSON the day after, and found a contused wound on his hand, probably inflicted by coming in contact with a hard substance.

JAMES P. THOMPSON was recalled, and identified the pistol given to him by JACKSON on the day of the homicide.

Mr. GRAHAM then moved for the acquittal of the prisoner on the ground that there was no evidence adduced to support the indictment. The indictment alleged that the prisoner feloniously and with malice aforethought shot him in the head with a bullet, which penetrated the brain, and proceeded to observe that no proof supporting it had been given on trial. He referred to the case of The King vs. Hugan, cited in Corrington & Payne, and The King vs. Kelley, in Moody's Criminal Cases, to show that, though no doubt existed as to the guilt of the prisoners, the Judges ordered their release, the indictment not explicitly setting forth the charge on which they sought a conviction. He contended that in this case the prosecution failed to establish the charge set forth in the indictment, and his motion for an acquittal should be granted.

Mr. GARVIN objected, and was sustained by the Recorder.

Mr. KINTZING then proceeded to state the case for the defense, which he did with ability and clearness. He said it was peculiar in its character in consequence of its surroundings, and when all the facts were elicited, the jury would agree that it was a persecution, and not a prosecution, and if ever a man was justified in taking life it was JACKSON, the prisoner. They would show that a Coroner's jury, not selected by the prisoner, under all the advantages incident to such a position, had found that he was justified in the act; that after that inquisition the case was presented to the Grand Jury, and they, after a careful examination of the evidence, though the prisoner was permitted to make no defense, indicted him for manslaughter, thus virtually indorsing the action of the Coroner's jury. Here were two juries who had passed on it, but they bring before a third, the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, who indict him for murder. He did not blame the District-Attorney, for he was well aware of the integrity of his character, and circumstances which would compel him to force up this prosecution, but there was a pressure behind, bounding on the prisoner to death. Before that Grand Jury, LEARY and O'HALLORAN, who, before the Coroner had testified that DOUGLAS had held JACKSON while LEARY beat him, suppressed that fact before them, and would have suppressed it in Court, too, if they dared. JACKSON was an officer of this Court, appointed by Judge RUSSELL, and on the morning of the 29th October, started on his way to the Tombs to attend witnesses to Court. He met DOUGLAS, with whom he had been on the best of terms previously, and they drank together. JACKSON called CODY a liar and a thief, and a few minutes later, when CODY approached LEARY, CODY and DOUGLAS assaulted him to such an extent that he was apprehensive for the safety of his life. Instead of pursuing DOUGLAS, he himself ran for refuge into the bar-room. The separation and the shooting, it was testified to, were almost simultaneous. JACKSON was followed into the saloon by DOUGLAS and his associates; he had no chance to recognise the fact that he was clear of his enemies, and he was not clear of them. Mr. KINTZING then referred to the several degrees of homicide, claiming that unless premeditation was proved on the part of the prisoner he was not guilty of murder, and that premeditation the evidence failed to sustain.

At the conclusion of counsel's opening THOMAS JACKSON, the prisoner, was examined. He testified he was a native of England, and was thirty-four years of age; on the day of this occurrence there were four chambers of this revolver loaded; there was only one shot fired on the day in question; the others were loaded; I carried a pistol about a year or eighteen months during the time I was an officer of this Court; I have always been a prominent supporter of Mr. JOHN FOX, and was so at the time of my imprisonment; I attended this Court as an officer on the morning of the 29th of October; I was then engaged in getting up a procession for a general Democratic gathering; I turned out with a company bearing the name of the Thomas Foley Musketeers on the 27th of October; I reside at the corner of Liberty and Washington; on the 29th, and on this morning I left home about nine o'clock to report to the Tombs to my Captain; I walked up Liberty until I came to Greenwich, where I met a few friends with whom I walked down the street; I had a drink in No. 70 Greenwich-street; I then went to the First District and made some inquiry about registering; I had three drinks, also, with a Mr. O'CONNELL, and found as I was not in a condition to remain abroad I determined to go home; I met DOUGLAS on Washington-street, and told him to have nothing to do with CODY, for he was a liar and a loafer; he said I would not dare say that to his face, and he threw me along toward Battery-place; we met LEARY, and we three went into BRANNIGAN's, where I stood a treat; DOUGLAS and I were friends up to this; we then left and were speaking on the sidewalk when CODY came up; DOUGLAS told him what I said of him, and he said if I said that I was a liar; I shoved him, and a fight commenced; DOUGLAS caught hold of me round the waist and CODY caught me round the neck, while LEARY struck at me a number of times, hitting me twice; Mr. MCSHANE came out then and separated us; DOUGLAS went away, as I supposed, and I entered BRANNIGAN's saloon; there I saw DOUGLAS, and he said, "Now we have you, —— ——, and we will give it to you;" I had no intention of meeting DOUGLAS when I entered there, but seeing four or five, I thought my life was in danger, and I fired; I was so much excited I had no control over myself, but I had no intention to kill any one, though I intended to his some one; I never said anything that day to provoke this disturbance; my remark about CODY referred to a charge he made against me that I converted money to my own purposes which was collected for a procession; I received an injury in the arm that day from a blow from some heavy substance, which I did not recover from for four or five weeks; I showed this wound to Mr. KINTZING, and complained of it also to the doctor at the Tombs; I made a voluntary surrender of myself to the detective; at the time of the difficulty I understood CODY was a man of a dangerous character, for he had attempted to drown Mr. MARTINDALE; I never carried a pistol until directed to do so by the Captain of the squad of this Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. GARVIN—I won the pistol at a raffle two or three weeks before this occurrence; the pistol was loaded for me by a person named Mr. DOOLING, residing at the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets; I took it out on this day as I entered BRANNIGAN's saloon; I fired about a minute after I entered, and DOUGLAS was then standing about six feet from the Washington-street door; I was standing within three feet of him; I left through the Battery-place door and delivered myself up; there were no blows exchanged in the bar-room, and I did not see any weapon in his hand.

By Mr. GRAHAM—When DOUGLAS made the threat to me, when I entered the saloon, he advanced toward me from the door violently, and I fired in self-defense; I think he made a signal to the crowd who followed to attack me.

JAMES MCSHANE testified that he kept an oyster stand in Battery-place, on the 29th of October, 1869; knew all the parties concerned in this matter for a number of years; saw DOUGLAS, JACKSON, CODY and LEARY engaged in this scuffle; the three were beating JACKSON; I took LEARY away, and asked PETER RILEY, who was standing by, to interfere, but he replied, "Let him (JACKSON) get it;" I hurried LEARY around the corner, and on my return heard the pistol shot; JACKSON appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was very much excited.

Cross-examined by Mr. GARVIN—It was between three and five minutes from the time I first saw them clinched to the time I heard this shot.

By Mr. GRAHAM—All the time that elapsed was while I was taking LEARY a distance of about twenty-five feet, and as I was about to return I heard the shot.

JOHN MARTINDALE testified—On Sunday morning, about three years ago, he was swimming his dog in the water at the Battery, when CODY approached me and said he would lick me if I did not call him out; I said he could not do so, and as I went to call the dog from the river, he stepped behind me and threw me into the water which was ten feet deep; I made a complaint against him, and as the case was considered of too aggravated a character to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions, it was sent to this Court, and the papers to the District-Attorney's office, but it has never been heard of since. I was one day down to Castle Garden when some one told me I had better take $20 and have it settled, for I would get no satisfaction, as HANK SMITH——

Mr. GRAHAM—Never mind that matter. We shall not mention names, but we could show that the man who shielded CODY from trial is the same who is now hunting JACKSON to his death.

Capt. A. OAKFORD, formerly Captain of the Court Squad of the General Sessions, testified that in February, 1869, he told the prisoner he should always carry a pistol to prevent prisoners from escaping, and that the prisoner followed his advice.

Mr. GRAHAM—I now offer in evidence the names of the Grand Jurors who brought in an indictment against JACKSON for manslaughter. You would think I was calling over the Democratic General Committee when I read the list.

Mr. GARVIN objected.

Mr. GRAHAM said his object was to show that ANDREW J. GARVEY and other prominent Democrats could find nothing in this evidence to return a verdict for any offense beyond manslaughter, and that another Grand Jury, not more intelligent than the first, had found cause to indict him for murder. He said there was a cause for this action, and that the witnesses changed their minds to gratify some outside feeling, or that a feature was brought into the case which did not belong to it. He submitted, therefore, for the purpose of enabling them to go before the jury, that the evidence must have been changed during six or seven weeks, and what was originally supposed to be self-defense, through some change in the testimony of witnesses, was turned into a premeditated act of murder. This was all important as affecting the credibility of the witnesses. The names were those of the most respectable men, and for the purpose of satisfying the jury that there was some undercurrent in this matter which operated on the minds of the witnesses, which induced them to turn an unpremeditated into a premeditated act of slaughter.

The Recorder said he had nothing to say with reference to the motives which induced the second Grand Jury to bring in a bill for murder, but was to judge solely of the merits of the evidence on the indictment presented to them.

Mr. GRAHAM—Some one must have told a different story. Was it the witnesses, or who else? I state to this Court, with all respect—not that I mean to say anything derogatory to the dignity or to the gentleman personally who fills the position of Recorder—that politics must be taken out of the Judiciary in this county.

RECORDER—The sooner the better.

Mr. GRAHAM—I am called a lunatic because I can point my finger to certain Judges in this City who yield to political influence, and who redeem their oaths according to their influence, if they redeem them at all. There is one Judge in this county——

RECORDER—I will not allow you to impugn the honor of any Judge in this county, while I have the honor of presiding on this bench. It is neither respectful to me nor creditable to yourself.

Mr. GRAHAM—I can prove what I say.

RECORDER—I say again that I shall not permit anything to be said affecting the honor and credit of any Judge in our Courts.

The evidence was excluded, and Mr. GRAHAM took an exception.

Mr. GRAHAM—I have the same right to speak that the TIMES newspaper has. It publishes the same thing day after day. It brings home specific charges to specific individuals. It speaks openly and fiercely, and there is no sneaking around men. It says plainly, "These are the men, and we boldly make these charges against them."

Mr. GRAHAM also offered in evidence the list of the names of the Grand Jury who returned a bill of murder against the prisoner, and the Coroner's inquisition, particularly that portion of it in which the finding of the jury is presented.

Objected to, and overruled.

He next offered in evidence the ante-mortem statement of DOUGLAS, to the effect that he had no dispute with JACKSON, and did not know why he shot him, as, also, JACKSON's own statement, but they were refused. The former he held to be totally at variance with the truth, even as related by the people's witnesses.

Mr. GRAHAM then offered the motion, made before Judge BEDFORD to quash the indictment, and charged that the second Grand Jury acted fraudulently.

The Recorder considered that the motion implied a serious impeachment of the Grand Jurors, and refused to entertain it.

Mr. GRAHAM then rested his case for the defense, and the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The following are copies of memoranda of the indictments referred to by Mr. GRAHAM and the names of the men composing each jury:

Indictment filed Nov. 5, 1869, against THOMAS JACKSON for manslaughter in the first degree of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

NAMES OF JURORS.

CHARLES H. HASWELL, Foreman; John H. Cornwaite, John Drinker, Spencer K. Green, Jacob Goldsmith, Michael G. Hart, George W. Powers, Wm. P. Salter, William Schans, John R. Thompson, Chas. A. Contoit, Chas. A. Deinke, Andrew J. Garvey, Joel A. Fithian, James A. Ingersoll, Charles H. Jacobus, Samuel A. Lewis, William Lynch, Cornelius Mathews, Patrick G. Maloney, Wm. J. Merrill, Jesse Oakley, Jacob Vanderpool.

Dec. 23, 1869—Indictment by Grand Jury against THOMAS JACKSON for murder in the first degree of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

WM. K. MEAD, Foreman; George L. Jewett, Joseph A. Menheimer, Thomas Woodward, Charles Koehler, John Townsend, George C. Fisher, Wm. Witters, Peter Carter, Charles A. Viencester, Henry Tiencken, J. H. Tietgen, James B. Brady, John C. Chamberlain, Cornelius C. Colgate, James C. Dally, Elias Dexter, Abraham Ettinger, David Fuchsheimer, Joseph J. Farrington, Edmund Hurry, Charles Weeks, Moses Chamberlain.

A Correction.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to myself and the gentlemen serving under me, I ask the favor of contradicting, through your columns, the oft-repeated, but quite erroneous, report that THOMAS JACKSON, now on trial for homicide, was one of my deputies. He never was an officer of mine. The fact that he was one of the officers of the Court of General Sessions has probably given rise to the false report. The officers of that Court were formerly appointed by the Board of Supervisors; now they are appointed by the Controller. The Sheriff has no jurisdiction over them whatever. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Mayor's Circulars—The City Vote vs. City Census.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will our honest Mayor HALL, who is just now so industriously sending round his circular about "Federal interference to prevent a full registry," explain how he came to send several of them to names at No. 62 Centre-street, who have never done business there, and who cannot have resided there, as it is a place of business only, with not a single resident in the building, nor for at least ten years? Can it be that a part of that honest vote for which the Sixth Ward is noted, has been hailing from the above address? An answer to these questions may help the postman to solve the mystery of his being burdened with "a pocketful" of similar unappropriated or unclaimable property.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

Winfield Scott-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If a name is wanted for the south end of Fifth-avenue, let it be called "Winfield Scott-avenue." It is an honored name, and deserves a thousand tributes to its memory. J. B. M.

Further Decline in the Price of Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal for October took place yesterday at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer, officiating. The attendance was quite large, but the prices show a marked reduction, as compared with the previous month. The following were the prices realized at the sale yesterday, and those at the previous sale:

	Tons.	Oct. 26.		Sept. 28.	
Lump	10,000	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Steamer	12,000	3 85	3 87	4 [illegible]	4 20
Grate	16,000	4 10	4 27½	4 47½	4 52½
Egg	12,000	4 25	—	4 [illegible]	4 60
Stove	28,000	5 00	5 05	5 32½	5 42½
Chestnut	12,000	3 70	4 00	4 05	4 12½

Trial, Conviction and Sentence of Michael Lovett for Child Murder.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge TAPPAN, MICHAEL LOVETT was tried for murdering his child on the 12th of August last, in Van Brunt-street, near Wolcott, Brooklyn. It appeared by the evidence that he and his wife had been quarreling, and that he in the heat of passion picked up a large cheese-knife and threw it at her. Instead, however, of striking the object at which it was aimed, the weapon entered the breast of the accused's child, which was at play upon the door-step. The wound proved fatal almost instantly. It was also shown, among other things, that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. District-Attorney MORRIS conducted the case for the people, and CHAS. S. SPENCER and PATRICK KEADY defended the accused.

THE ALLEN'S CASE.

Conclusion of the Examination Before the Magistrate.

Political Harangue on the Part of the Tammany Hall Counsel—Justice Cox Holds the Prisoner Without Bail—Offers of $200,000 Security Refused.

The examination into the charge of forgery preferred against THEODORE ALLEN was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice COX.

District-Attorney FELLOWS, Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT, and Mr. BIRDSELL appeared for the prosecution; Judge STUART and Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK for the prisoner.

Before the proceedings commenced, Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT said he wished to make a correction or explanation in regard to a part of the evidence given yesterday by Mr. GANNON, that portion of his testimony in relation to a position that he said he held in the County Clerk's Office.

Judge STUART—I object to any explanation on that subject.

Mr. SEDGWICK—Oh, no, don't object; the shoe pinches; the people will understand the explanation.

Mr. BLUNT, then continuing, said that he had an interview with Mr. LOEW, the County Clerk, that morning, and was informed by that official that Mr. GANNON's salary was paid out of his (Mr. LOEW's) own pocket.

Judge STUART said he did not think Mr. LOEW would come on the stand and swear to that assertion; that even if he did, nobody would be deceived; every one knew how such things were managed. The District Attorney then informed his Honor that he was ready to proceed with the case.

Mr. ABE HUMMEL, the law partner of Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, was called on the part of the prosecution, and proved ALLEN's signature upon the bond, upon which the charge of perjury is predicated. In the case of another bond, purporting to be signed by LANGLEY, in which the same property was in question, Mr. HUMMEL said the instrument was drawn by him and signed with the name of LANGLEY, but he did not know who LANGLEY was, and could not identify him.

Judge STUART objected to the introduction of the evidence in the case of LANGLEY's bond, arguing that LANGLEY's acts had nothing to do with ALLEN's case, and that he was in no way responsible for them.

Mr. HUMMEL was then cross-examined by Mr. SEDGWICK, and stated that he remembered the case of JOHN CAMPBELL, for whom ALLEN went bail; CAMPBELL was in prison on a charge of larceny from the person; after bail was given all further proceedings in the case terminated as far as he knew. He said from his knowledge of ALLEN's handwriting he could not positively swear to it.

Mr. SEDGWICK—Mr. BLUNT, you can tell us something about that Campbell case. Was it ever brought to trial?

Mr. BLUNT in reply said he believed the case was still pending; that the indictment was made out, but he did not know whether the case was ever brought to trial.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, interpreter of the Court, was sworn, and identified ALLEN's handwriting to several recognizances. The documents were admitted as evidence, and this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. SEDGWICK then addressed the Court for the defense, and contended that nothing like legal proof had been produced to sustain the charge, and moved that in the absence of such proof the prisoner be either discharged or be admitted to reasonable bail.

District-Attorney FELLOWS opposed the motion, on the ground that the evidence was fully sufficient to send the case to a Grand Jury.

Judge STUART earnestly appealed to the Court to grant the motion. He denied that there had been a particle of proof to sustain the charge. He said that he was ready to give bail in any amount—bail of the most substantial and reliable kind. He was prepared to give twenty sureties in $10,000 each.

The District-Attorney again urged that the prisoner be held, and in doing so delivered a very animated political harangue. He said it was charged that this was a political case. He would meet the charge openly by saying it was. But, said he, Apollo Hall has more to do with it than Tammany Hall. He charged that threats of violence had been made against his Honor; but, said he, they need not threaten his Honor over my head. I am always competent to take care of my own honor and of my own personal safety. He charged, further, that during the investigation the room had been filled with friends of the prisoner, who took every occasion to applaud any remark that tended to throw a slur on a certain political organization.

His Honor said he had learned from officers of his Court that threats of vengeance against him had been indulged in.

The District-Attorney concluded by urging that the evidence was sufficient to hold the prisoner, and the charge of such a gross nature that bail should not be accepted.

The Court agreed with him in opinion, and announced that he would hold the prisoner and would not accept of bail.

The defense waived further examination, and so the case for the present terminates.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by Gov. Hoffman.

Thursday, the 24th day of November, is hereby designated as Thanksgiving Day for 1870, in the State of New-York. Let the people everywhere, on that day, in their homes as well as in their places of worship, thank God for his many mercies during the past year, and pray to Him for continued blessings upon the State and country. Let it be a day of peace and good will among men, the spirit of true charity pervading it. Let thanksgivings and prayers be accompanied by good works, remembering, all of us, while thinking of God's mercies, that, in His wisdom, there are always with us those who are in poverty and distress, and that it is our duty, as it should be our desire, to assist and relieve them.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this [L. S.] twenty-fourth day of October, Anno Domini 1870.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

By the Governor:
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

Wonderful Freak of Nature—The Siamese Twins Outdone—Two Girl Babies Joined Together.

The Delaware correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the following minute description of the double baby of O'Merrow County, Ohio, briefly referred to in the TIMES a few days since:

Convinced that there was something in the case, a party of gentlemen consisting of Drs. J. A. LITTLE and T. B. WILLIAMS, W. O. SEMANS, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and S. K. DONAVIN, on the 18th inst., visited the family. Before reaching the Finley Farm the party called on Dr. A. H. WESTBROOK, of Ashley, who had been called to attend the mother, and learned from him that the half had not been told. Dr. WESTBROOK accompanied the party. An hour's drive brought them to the place. On going to the gate leading to the yard, a written notice was discovered announcing that visitors would not be admitted. This did not deter the party. They immediately entered the yard, and on reaching the front door of the dwelling, they were met by Mr. FINLEY (the father) and a gentleman who appeared to be acting as his aid-de-camp, who informed the party that they could be admitted to see the show on the payment of twenty-five cents each. The Professor promptly forked over, and the party stepped in. In a few minutes the nurse made her appearance with the wonder. A double child was exhibited. Two perfectly-formed heads, one on either end of the spinal column. To give a clear idea of it, just suppose that you sever the bodies of two men at the lower part of the abdomen and then put the two upper parts together, and you have the trunk of this child. At the instance of Drs. WILLIAMS and LITTLE, the clothing was taken from it, and a critical examination was made, so far as could be, without doing injury. From the occiput of one child to the occiput of the other, there is a continuous spine, in a direct line. Upon one side, and directly in the centre of the trunk, were perfectly developed hips, thighs, legs and feet. They are in nice proportion to the body of either child. On the opposite side there is one large, imperfectly-formed leg, presenting the appearance of the consolidation of two legs. There are eight toes on this limb, two of which have the appearance of great toes, being much larger than the others. Each has a well-formed head, good features, good chest, good arms and hands, lung, heart, liver and stomach. Between the perfectly formed limbs, and properly situated, are the anus and sexual organ, in common. The lower portion of the bowels, the bladder, and perhaps the kidneys, are in common. All the other organs are separate. There was but one umbilical cord and one placenta. The length of the body is twenty inches, and the umbilicus is central in the abdomen, and equi-distant from each head. It nurses well at both ends, and, when first exhibited to the party, one child was asleep and the other was crying. While the physicians were making their examinations, both cried, but a few minutes after the one which was crying first went to sleep, while the other remained awake. When either head would cry, the perfect leg which was nearest to that head kicked and drew up, while the leg nearest the other head remained quiet. When either cried, the toes on the imperfect foot would move, but the limb remained stationary. Both heads nurse well, and the child, or rather children, are in excellent health. The physicians could see no reason why it, or they, should not live. The mother is doing well. There was no physician present at the birth, and the labor pains lasted only fifteen minutes.

The Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island.

A few bids were received at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, for the construction of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, but they were not opened, and it is thought probable that the Commissioners will today order a postponement of the final opening of the bids in order to give other mechanics an opportunity to compete.

THE DIAMOND FEVER.

A Californian Miner in South Africa—What He Thinks of the Claims—A "Diamond Republic" to be Established.

A Californian miner who emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope in August last, writes a letter to the *Alta California* from the diamond fields of South Africa, in which he relates the following experience: "We left Colesburg on the 1st of July, and arrived at the head-quarters of the diamond fields on the 5th—200 miles. We found plenty of grass and bush for the animals, but water was scarce, and at several farms we had to pay one shilling for water for ourselves and stock; the water had been collected in a kind of hole formed by damming up a ravine or depression in the plain; the dams are filled during the rainy season, and last through the dry season. The road is excellent all the way from Colesburg to the diamond fields. Arrived at the diamond fields, a Californian scene of early days presented itself. The river was lined with rockers, tents and miners of all kinds, color, sex and size, for a mile on both sides. At least 600 miners were at work, whole families, men, women and children, having left their homes, either in the Transvaal Republic, Orange Tree State, or Cape Colony. The men were picking, shoveling and washing the dirt, while the women and children were sitting around tables and sorting the pebbles that have been washed, for diamonds. Before crossing the Vaal River, we applied to Mr. KALLENBURG, the missionary, for permission to dig on the Pruel Farm, but he refused, as we were strangers to him. He only allows those whom he knows to mine on the estate, and he makes them give him one-fourth of the proceeds of their finds. There were about 200 people on the estate when we arrived, and they had found, on an average, about twenty-five diamonds a day of from ¼ to 5 carats each; no large diamonds had been found on this estate up to the time of our arrival, but several have been found since—one of 10 carats, one of 17 carats, and one of 43 carats. We crossed the river on the 5th of July, and camped for the night near the head-quarters tent. On the 6th we signed the Miners' Rules and picked out our claims—twenty feet square for each partner. We took a claim on the third capie, or hill, down the river; the first capie is where the Naal and King Williamstown parties took out 172 diamonds from a triangular space of about fifty paces in circumference, and from six inches to twenty-four inches in depth. Other parties had taken at least 150 diamonds from near this triangle, on the same capie. The second capie had proved rich since, and about 100 diamonds had been taken out from it. The third capie had just been opened, and about twenty diamonds had been taken from it up to the time of our arrival. At the first capie the diamonds were from ¼ to 14, 20 and 40 carats; at the second from ¼ to 5, 17, 29 and 63 carats, and from the third from ¼ to 6, 10 and 18 carats. I saw two diamonds belonging to the King Williamstown party from ¼ to 3, 5, 9 and 30½ carats, the lot valued at $4,000. The Natal party have a 4-carat diamond worth $3,500. They obtained 62 in all, but larger than the other parties, and the value of the lot is about $20,000. We found about 600 miners on this side; they had elected a commandant (Mr. PARKER, who was formerly a trader,) and a Committee of Safety, consisting of twelve miners. The ownership of the country was in dispute between the Transvaal Republic, Orange Free State, and several native chiefs, but the miners do not recognize either of these parties, and they speak strongly of erecting a 'Diamond Republic' of their own. Most of the miners work in this manner: They first dig the gravel to the bed or to clay, (generally from six inches to three feet in depth,) then with a scraper, after they sift the dirt and throw out all large stones. The middling dirt, or pebbles they cart to the Vaal River, about, on an average, 500 yards from the mine, and there wash it in a California gold cradle; they then lay the washed pebbles on a table, and carefully sort a handful at a time with a scraper; by this means they get through about two cart-loads of sifted 'cascalho' a day. Some carry the water up to the mine, and after the dry sifting of the dirt, they dip the sieve in the water and wash the pebbles. A few days after our arrival, I invented a shaking table for dry sifting, the top sieve of one-quarter inch holes, and the bottom sieve of three-sixteenth inch holes; the top sieve is inclined one way about twenty-five degrees, so that all the large stones will fall off by the shaking. The bottom sieve is longer than the top one, and inclined twenty-five degrees in the opposite direction; the dirt and gravel that passes through the top sieve falls on the second one, and the dirt passes through and the gravel to wash passes out at the end, and is carted to the river for washing. I could put through sixty cart-loads a day with this medium, and concentrate it to twenty cart-loads of gravel—but two men can only sort out four cart-loads of gravel in ten hours after it has been washed, and we do not put more than twelve cart loads through in a day in consequence of this. We are now teaching some of our negroes to 'sort,' and we will put more ground through presently. We find that the blacker the negro is the more honest he is; whenever they get a little white blood in them they will steal; we try them by dropping a piece of cut alum into the machine, and it exactly resembles a rough diamond. We can tell who is honest and who is not by the return or non-return of it on the tables. On the first day of our washing we obtained a 1½ carat diamond, slightly off colored, but good shaped and nearly round, valued at £8. We worked this claim out and got nothing more. We tried our several other claims on that side of the river with no success, although diamonds were found all around us. We worked three weeks on that side of the river without further success, and then having obtained permission from Mr. K., the missionary, to mine on the Pruel farm, we moved over here, and on the first day's washing we found two beauties of ¾ and ½ carats. I also discovered a secret in diamond mining on this side of the river, that I shall divulge only to the company that is being raised in New-York to work a certain diamond farm by a wholesale system. I am quite satisfied with this side of the river and the claim that I have. All that I need now is a 'sorting machine,' that will 'sort' as fast as I can put the 'cascalho' through the washer."

The Independent Nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

The letter of Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY, accepting an independent nomination for re-election to Congress in the Twenty-third District of this State, after he had failed to obtain the renomination which he earnestly sought from the Republican Convention, is published in the Syracuse *Journal*, and is as follows:

SYRACUSE, Oct. 22, 1870.

To Messrs. C. T. Longstreet and others:

GENTLEMEN: Unsolicited, and unasked for upon my part, I have received from you and a large body of the Republican electors of the Twenty-third Congressional District, a request to be an independent candidate for Representative in Congress. In that request you recognize experience, encourage industry, indorse honesty, and evince a desire to protect the material interests of the district. In view of such considerations I cannot refuse your request, and in obedience thereto I now place myself before the people for their suffrage and support. In doing this, I offer as a guarantee for the future my official record of the past.

I am most respectfully yours, D. MCCARTHY.

The *Journal* also publishes the letter of Mr. ROBERT MCCARTHY, the Democratic candidate, and a brother of Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY, withdrawing from the contest. This letter, taken in connection with that given above, makes rather curious reading, and we therefore reproduce it in full, that our readers may see for themselves how little sympathy and encouragement Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY should receive from Republicans in his attempt to secure a re-election to Congress, in opposition to the regular candidate. It is as follows:

SYRACUSE, Oct. 21, 1870.

To Wm. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and others, members of the Democratic Congressional Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Since accepting the nomination for member of Congress from this district, circumstances have transpired which satisfy me conclusively *that the interest of the Democratic Party* and the material interest of this district, require my withdrawal from the canvass. I have become convinced that this act upon my part will bring into the field, as an independent candidate, one who from his Congressional experience, his present position in that body, and his long familiarity and large connection with the material interests of this district, can more ably and satisfactorily represent us than my opponent or myself. In resigning my position upon the ticket, in declining the honor that my political friends would confer upon me, I desire to state that I am not unmindful of the obligation I owe them, nor of the responsibility I assume, but conscious that actuated by no selfish aims or object, prompted only by an earnest desire to satisfy the public, *to give strength and possibly partial success now, and to bring full triumph to the great Democratic Party and its principles in this district in the future*, I now with the same degree of reluctance and objection with which I accepted the nomination, do as cheerfully, readily and unreservedly resign it, trusting to time for justification of my motives. Through you, gentlemen, again assuring my Democratic friends that I fully appreciate and value the honor that they would confer, and pledging myself to ever strive to merit a continuance of their confidence and esteem, I am, believe me, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, ROBERT MCCARTHY.

The Democratic Committee, having carefully read and considered this epistle, declared by a formal vote that, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, and the short time remaining before election, they did not deem it expedient to call a convention to place another candidate in nomination. And so the contest in the Twenty-third District will lie between R. HOLLAND DUELL, the Republican candidate, and DENNIS MCCARTHY, the "independent" bolter.

Gen. GEORGE R. SMITH, the new Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Missouri, is one of the oldest and most popular citizens of the district, identified in many years with its material interests, prominent for securing the Missouri Pacific for the counties through which it runs, and largely instrumental in building up one of the most thriving counties in the district. The St. Louis *Democrat* says that he will have a large vote, and with proper effort can be elected.

THE BIBLE UNION.

The Twenty-first Anniversary—Election of Officers—Annual Reports.

The twenty-first anniversary of the American Bible Union (Baptist) was held, yesterday, at the Baptist Mariners' Church, corner of Henry and Oliver streets. There was a full attendance of delegates, many of them from far-distant sections of the country. The President of the Union, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, presided over the deliberations of the meeting. After suitable religious services, the usual committees were appointed—on Nominations, Arrangements, Obituaries, Chinese Scriptures, Contributions, Southern Field, Psalms, Joshua, Circulation of Spanish Scriptures. The Nominating Committee presented the names of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, about sixty, representing all sections of the Union; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. William H. Wyckoff, LL.D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. F. Smith; Treasurer, B. G. Bloss; Assistant Treasurer, Wm. D. Wright; Auditor, Isaac T. Smith. Forty-two Managers, composed of both clerical and lay delegates, were also named.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen above named were declared elected officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE then addressed the meeting, the burden of his discourse going to show the necessity of a revision of the Holy Scriptures.

Rev. W. H. WYCKOFF, LL.D., then read the annual report, the substance of which is embodied in the following:

The religious public, both in England and America, has been aroused to the necessity of improving the English version. The convocation of Canterbury has actually adopted a plan of proceeding, appointed revisers, and commenced the work. The American Baptist Publication Society and the American and Foreign Bible Society have been blended, and the united body has unanimously declared itself in favor of the most faithful versions for the world. The appeal has been made to the Bible Union, backed by the strongest names, for a more faithful version of the German Bible. Also from another quarter, for a revised and faithful version of the Swedish Bible. Also for a revision of the Danish Bible. Also for a revision of the Welsh Bible. Even the Russian Bible has been brought to our notice by respectable parties, as needing our helping hand to revise and improve it. But the most remarkable case of all is that of the Spanish Testament, which has been circulated in Spain and Mexico.

Rev. Mr. PENTECOST moved the adoption of the annual report, and made an address congratulating the Society on its successful work during the past year, and contended that a revision of the Scriptures was rendered absolutely the necessity of the times. The report was adopted.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Mr. WOODROOFE, of England, made a congratulatory address, declaring that the objections formerly made to Bible revision were rapidly yielding to the efforts of the friends of the work.

Mr. B. G. BLOSS, the Treasurer, then read his report. The receipts for the past year were $50,698 90; the expenditures, $53,567 54. Of these expenditures there were paid for revision of English Scriptures, $6,024 35; for publication and distribution, $15,024 30; for Spanish Scriptures, $2,942 12; for grants and donations, $6,192 82; for Chinese Scriptures, $2,464 75; for Bible Union, and Quarterly, $1,000.

Rev. Mr. DAVIES, successor of Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of this City, moved the adoption of the report in a short address, and was followed by Messrs. CHARLES T. GOODWIN, B. G. BLOSS and ISAAC T. SMITH, all of whom pledged $200 each in aid of the funds of the Society. A committee of collectors was then appointed to go among the audience and receive subscriptions to the fund. The report was then adopted, and a free interchange of ideas took place, after which an adjournment was had till 7½ P. M.

The subscription taken up in the afternoon amounted to $2,276. At 6½ P. M. there was a devotional meeting, which was followed at 7½ by the regular evening session. Rev. G. C. FOOTE and Dr. EVARTS, of Chicago, delivered addresses on the work and expediency of the revision of the Bible, and Dr. WYCKOFF's motion that the Board consider the propriety of holding similar meetings to this in Chicago and Philadelphia, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned. Today at 10½ A. M. addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. JOHNSON, of New-Jersey, and J. CULVER WIGHTMAN and the reports of Committees read at 2½ P. M. A poem will be read by Hon. CHAS. THURBER, and reports; and in the evening at 7½ there will be addresses by Rev. J. W. WILMOT, of New-Jersey, and FRED. EVANS, of New-York, which will bring the anniversary to a close.

ADAMS EXPRESS IN TROUBLE.

A Reminiscence of the War—Legal Proceedings in Relation to the Old Adams Express Company—History of the New Company.

Legal proceedings have been commenced in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in the form of an action brought by Edwin Enstein, Lewis Enstein and David Enstein against William B. Dinsmore, E. S. Sanford and S. M. Shoemaker, trustees of the old Adams Express Company, for the appointment of a receiver, and to compel an accounting. The plaintiffs, who are stockholders of the old Adams Express Company, allege that when the war broke out the Southern Express Company was formed at the South for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Adams Express Company in the Southern States, and that it has since carried on business successfully on the capital of the Adams Express Company, and that its assets belong to the Adams Express Company; but that the defendants now deny this, and are endeavoring, in defiance of their fiduciary duty, to secure the profits of the Company for themselves and co-conspirators, by pretending the original sale to have been valid, and thus deprive the stockholders of the old Adams Express Company of their property in and right to the revenues of the Southern department of their Company. On these grounds plaintiffs ask to have the defendants removed from their trusteeship; that they be enjoined, pending this action, from interfering with the property and books of the old Adams Express Company, and that a receiver be appointed of the trust property.

Judge BARNARD granted an order to show cause why the relief demanded in the complaint should not be granted.

Subsequently, the defendants commenced a cross-action against the defendants and all the other stockholders, alleging in their complaint as follows: That in 1854, ALVIN ADAMS, WM. B. DINSMORE and EDWARD S. SANFORD were appointed trustees of the Adams Express Company, ADAMS subsequently resigning, and SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER being appointed in his stead; that a Board of Managers was appointed with authority to divide the profits to such an extent as they might from time to time determine, the original interest being divided into thirty-two thousand shares; that in this way the association conducted business until April, 1866, when the number of shares was increased to 100,000 shares, which were equally divided among those shareholders whose names appeared on the books of the association on the 30th of April, 1866, subsequent to which time the association was known as Adams Express Company, new; about the same time the managers passed a unanimous resolution directing the division among the shareholders of all the surplus earnings and assets of the association, except $2,000,000 reserved to run the Company, provided outstanding certificates of shares were surrendered, and a certificate of interest in such surplus earnings accepted in lieu thereof. On the 30th of April, 1866, all of the 32,000 shares were outstanding, except less than 2,000 owned by the association in common, and all the owners surrendered their certificates therefor, and received certificates of interest in the surplus earnings. After such division of surplus earnings, the owners were known as Adams Express Company, old. Such surplus earnings consisted of debts due from individuals, from other express companies, stock in various corporations, real estate and cash, the larger portion of which has been converted into money, and from time to time divided among the defendants on presentation of their certificates, the undivided portion remaining in the hands of the trustees. They then refer to the fact that various suits had been commenced against them by the ENSTEINS and others, and pray for an investigation of their accounts and a discharge from further liability.

On this complaint Judge CARDOZO restrained the ENSTEINS and all other stockholders from commencing other suits, or prosecuting those commenced, until the final determination of the action brought by the trustees. Subsequently Judge CARDOZO granted an order requiring the trustees to show cause why this injunction in their favor should not be modified so far as to permit the appointment of a receiver. On this motion, now on the calendar, the argument will take place in a few days.

EDWARD L. ANDREWS appears for the ENSTEINS; BLATCHFORD, SEWARD and GRISWOLD for the trustees.

Police Trials—An Interesting Case.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated thirty complaints made against policemen, several of which were made by citizens for improper conduct, and the remainder by Sergeants and roundsmen for neglect of duty and violations of duty. The most interesting case was the charge of ANNIE MONTAINE against Patrolman THOMAS REARDON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for arresting her without cause, at 9½ o'clock, on the evening of the 15th inst., in Thirteenth-street. That portion of the precinct is so greatly infested with disreputable women who annoy passers-by with infamous proposals that Capt. HEDDEN has been compelled to put special men there to keep these women in check. REARDON was on this duty at the time stated, and arrested the complainant, as he alleged, for disorderly conduct, and said also that he had seen her coming out of a disreputable house in Thirteenth-street. She denied these statements utterly, saying that she had never been in the house referred to, and was going quietly from MACY's store in Fourteenth-street home when arrested. The officer brought evidence to show that on that evening, as on all others, MACY's store was closed at 6 o'clock, which left an interval of two hours and a quarter, which, according to her statement, she had occupied in going to MACY's at Thirteenth-[illegible]

street, near University-place. Several witnesses were produced, who swore that the woman is of good character, and the case was adjourned for further testimony.

The Grand Park Enterprise—Assets and Liabilities of Andrew Wilson, Jr.

A meeting of the creditors of ANDREW WILSON, Jr., deceased, the original projector of the Grand Park enterprise, of Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. Dr. SILBERE presented a report as to the liabilities of the late Mr. WILSON as far as it had been possible to ascertain them. The report sets forth also the assets of the Grand Park property. The liabilities amount to $629,000. From this sum $137,500 is to be deducted, already provided for, leaving $491,500 to be paid to liquidate the indebtedness. The trustee holds the land, which, if sold at $1,000 per acre, would more than pay all debts.

The Chairman, Col. GEO. H. VANDERBURGH, stated that Mr. THOMAS R. HAWLEY had consented to act as trustee of the Grand Park property, and that taking as a valuation fifty per cent. of the price the land sold for in July last, was willing that all the money realized above that sum should be applied for the benefit of creditors. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. HAWLEY, and if not able to obtain better terms, accept those offered. The Chairman appointed Mr. MILLER, of the firm of JOHNSON & MILLER, real estate auctioneers, Dr. SILBERE and Mr. THAYER, as such committee, and the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Oct. 27, 1870: Nos. 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 50, 47, 40, 42½, 54.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2383	Hamilton vs. Webster.	2532	Gano vs. N. Haven Steam-boat Co.
2405	McFarland vs. Lydecker.	2538	Baum vs. Mosca.
2445	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mech. Banking Association.	2539	Tillman vs. Brannan.
		2542	Logan vs. Dunn.
		2545	Rogers vs. Moen.
2510	Weyman vs. Stanwood.	2547	Brewster vs. Packer.
		2549	Manhattan Ins. Co. vs. Leary.
2521	McCready vs. Woodhull.	2551	Gates vs. Morris.
2525	Burns vs. Walsh.	2553	Benedict vs. Baxter.
2527	Flood vs. Smith.	2555	Darcy vs. Rogers.
2531	Peck vs. Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.	2561	Devlin vs. Connolly.
		2563	Stewart vs. Appleton.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on. No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
194	Hughes vs. Heath.	215	Gregory vs. Lindsay.
148	Bass vs. Home Insurance.	97	Doyle vs. Jones.
		113	Hart vs. Wolf.
212	Burdick vs. Slocum.	214½	Lane vs. Wagner.
213	Schuyler vs. Selle.	218	Mitchell vs. Read.
46	Halskie vs. Merritt.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
61	Juvenile Delinquents vs. Giera.	268	Cantell vs. Cantell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Same calendar, with the following additional cause: No. 413—Bloom vs. Power.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
4	Fitch vs. Smith.	14	Busick vs. Jolley.
7	Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.		

Part II.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 26—Roening vs. Charlton.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, Shea and Joachimsen, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Crowell vs. Grigsby.	7	Bean vs. Clark.
2	Trier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.	8	Kossen vs. Bonita.
		9	Levison vs. Samuels.
3	Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad Company vs. Cramer.	10	Etling vs. Klinton.
		11	Matthews vs. Burnett.
		12	Fox vs. McKnight.
		13	Bird vs. Schneider.
4	Cooper vs. Altart.	14	Page vs. Sabin.
5	Hurd vs. Keller.	15	Harvey vs. Hilliard.
6	Excelsior Life Insurance Co. vs. Bosren.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fowler vs. Wood; order settled.

Ellis vs. Lowy; order granted.

Blood vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 26.

By Judge Robinson.

Leland vs. Smith; motion granted.

Reilly vs. Trust; motion to dissolve the injunction denied, with $10 costs, but to be modified so as not to prevent the institution of new proceedings.

The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Alfred Wagstaff; preliminary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Mere vs. Bane; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Loew.

Charles Silverbrandt vs. Caroline Silverbrandt; motion granted without costs to either party.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE SURRENDER OF BAIL.

Asa Hall vs. Faint, Emmons and Smith.—This action was brought upon a bail bond. A motion was made for a discontinuance upon surrender of the principal. This motion was denied, because the surrender was made twenty-two days subsequent to the commencement of this action. A new motion was made, in which Chief-Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, granted an order allowing the principal to be surrendered within ten days. On appeal to the General Term, before Judges McCunn, Freedman and Spencer, this order was reversed, upon the ground that leave to renew the second motion had not been obtained, and that this preliminary objection should have been sustained. The defendants then appealed to this Court from the General Term order, and it was claimed by counsel for them that the decision on a *preliminary* objection is never reviewable and that an order allowing time to surrender is not appealable. The Court of Appeals has now rendered its decision, unanimously sustaining the order of Chief-Justice Barbour, and reversing the order of the General Term with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OCT. 26.

Part I.—Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

MARINE INSURANCE—VERBAL CONTRACT.

The International Insurance Company vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover $5,000 insurance, alleged to have been effected by a verbal agreement with defendant on the 29th of September, 1866. It appeared by the testimony that plaintiff instructed an insurance broker to procure a reinsurance for $5,000 on the steamer *Sheridan* and the same on the steamer *Montgomery*, both then on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans. The broker applied to defendant to take the risk, and, as testified by him, defendant agreed to take the risk. A marine agent of the defendant testified that he acted for the Company in making the agreement; that he had a conversation on the subject with the broker, and agreed to insure, but that the understanding was that the insurance could not be effected until an application in writing had been formally handed in and acted upon. Before any application was handed in news arrived of the loss of the *Sheridan*, and defendant, when applied to, refused to recognize any agreement to insure. In charging the jury, Judge INGRAHAM instructed them that a verbal contract of insurance was valid in law, but that it would be a question of fact for them to determine whether there was a mutual understanding, or the minds of the parties had met on the agreement to insure.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of insurance, with interest, amounting in all to $1,429 16.

James C. Carter for plaintiff; W. D. Booth for defendant.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.—OCT. 26.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

FAST DRIVING—RUNNING DOWN A WOMAN.

Matilda A. Moody vs. George A. Osgood.—The defendant was the owner of a three-minute team, and on the 6th of January, 1868, it being a fine day for sleighing, he took a friend with him in his sleigh, and when on the long level of Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, let out his bloods for a little "brush." At the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street the Eighth-avenue cars stop, and the plaintiff having reached that point in a car had alighted, and was crossing the street eastward toward Harlem when she was struck on the side of the head by the pole of the sleigh, and sustained injuries from which she still claims to suffer, and for which she claims damages to the extent of $10,000. The cause was once tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, and a verdict rendered in favor of plaintiff for $3,500, but on appeal this verdict was set aside on exceptions to the admission of testimony on the trial, and a new trial ordered. Case still on.

McKeon and Smythe, for plaintiff; Platt, Gerard and Buckley, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112¾		100 Del. & H. C. ...	120
1,000 do. ...	112⅝	100 Mariposa Pf. ...	[illegible]
500 do. ... small	112⅝	10,000 Mar. Trus. Ifs C.	34
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 ...	[illegible]	100 Pac. Mail ...	42½
[illegible] new ...	110⅝	100 do. ... bet. call	42½
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ...	[illegible]	600 N. Y. C. & H. ...	92¾
[illegible] new ...	110¼	100 do. ... bet. call	92¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ...	110⅝	300 do. ...	92¾
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C. ...	106⅝	50,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	87⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ...	111⅛	100 Erie R. ... b30	23⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ...	60½	200 do. ...	23⅛
7,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. T. ...	23⅛	300 do. ...	23¼
[illegible] Missouri 6s ...	91½	100 Erie Pf. ...	[illegible]
1,000 Ala. St. 8s ...	100¼	100 do. ... s60	47
2,000 Erie 4th ...	87	500 do. ...	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 5th ...	90	200 Reading ...	100¼
3,000 Cen. P. G. Bds. ...	90¼	200 L. S. & M. S. ...	93⅛
5,000 Union P. 1st ...	83	400 do. ... s.	93⅛
20,000 U. P. 7s L. G. bds	72½	100 do. ... bet. call	93⅛
3,000 M. S. S. F. bds	101½	100 do. ... b10	93⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds ...	105	25 do. ...	93½
3,000 Chi. & N. W. C. ...	80	200 Chi. & N. W. ... b. c.	80⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st ...	97½	14 C. C., C. & Ind. ...	81

2,000 G. West. 1st, '88 ...	92	100 N. J. Cen. ...	105½
2,000 G. West. 2d ...	85½	100 do. ...	105½
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s ...	97½	100 do. ...	105⅜
10,000 M. & Essex 1st ...	102¾	200 Mil. & St. P. ... c.	55
2,000 Clev. & P. 3d ...	[illegible]	100 do. ...	[illegible]
4,000 Ohio & M. 1st ...	100	100 do. ... bet. call	[illegible]
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div. ...	79	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... c.	[illegible]
		200 Tol., W. & W. ...	[illegible]
5,000 Jefferson 1st ...	85	200 do. ...	[illegible]
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	78½	215 Del. L. & W. ...	[illegible]
5,000 C. & S. F. 1st ...	90½	50 do. ...	100½
33 Com. Bank ...	94	100 Bos. H. & E. ...	4
5 Ocn. Nat. Bank ...	116	100 Chi. & Alt. ...	[illegible]
5 Ninth Nat. Bank ...	107½	125 Chi. & Alt. Pf. ...	116
15 do. ...	107	100 Chi. R. I. & P. ...	[illegible]
265 West. U. Tel. ...	46	24 N. Y. & N. H. S. ...	143
100 do. ... bet. call	46¼	5 Dub. & S. City ...	[illegible]
200 do. ...	46½	15 Long Island R. ...	67½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ...	113⅞	100 Pacific Mail ...	42
4,000 do. ...	[illegible]	100 A. M. U. Ex. & ...	42⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ...	113½	400 L. S. & M. S. R. ... b. c.	93¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 ...	112¾	200 do. ...	93½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ...	111¼	100 Panama R. ... b. c.	73
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 ...	110⅜	300 do. ...	72½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...	[illegible]	100 C. & N. W. ... s30	80½
		300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...	88¾
1,000 do. ...	110¼	100 N. J. C. R. ...	105⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ...	[illegible]	100 Chi. R. I. & P. ...	110⅞
		100 T. & W. & West. ...	52½
2,000 do. ...	110⅛	100 do. ...	[illegible]
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ...	60½	700 Del. L. & W. R. ...	109
24,000 Mo. State 6s, C. ...	91	49 do. ...	108⅝
1,000 O. & Miss. C. bds	87½	100 Bost. H. & E. R. ...	4½
200 West. U. Tel. ... b. c.	46	100 Chi. & Alt. R. ...	115½
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... c.	92½	600 Ohio & Miss. R. ...	32½
100 do. ... bet. call	92¾	200 Ohio & Miss. Pref.	[illegible]
300 do. ...	92½	bet. call ...	74

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The chief attention in Wall-street today has centered in the money market, which has been artificially stringent. The indications given in our last issue as to the members of the party manipulating the market have received support from the events of the day, and the report in regard to the Bank of Montreal has been partially confirmed by the exhibit at the Clearing-house this morning of one of the City banks, at which it keeps a large account, that bank having been a creditor in the unusually large sum of $2,500,000, which is presumed to be part of the proceeds of the gold sold by the Canada bank. It is also understood that this and other funds in the same ownership have not been available for loans today. The Bank of Montreal has undoubtedly the right to make such disposition of its funds as it chooses, but certainly it is not creditable to the Bank to be a party to speculative operations, which have for their aim a general unsettling of values, both at the Stock Exchange and in the other markets, particularly when it is considered that the larger part of the Bank's means, in both its gold and currency operations here, are derived from the sale of its sixty-day credits on its own branch in London. The slight impression the stringency makes on the Stock market, which is the main objective point of the pool, favors the opinion that the movement will be abandoned shortly, as the profits of the speculation are not likely to compensate for the odium attaching to it. The ruling rate on call loans has been 7 ₩ cent., with exceptional transactions at gold interest. Toward the close of bank hours there was a perceptible relaxation, and loans were reported as low as 6, but this rate is not fairly quotable. The market for commercial paper begins to show the effects of the higher rates on call. Prime acceptances of short date are quoted at 7@7½, while four to six months are salable at 7½@8½. Prime single-named ranges from 8@10 ₩ cent. The discount lines of the City banks, as a rule, are full.

The Gold market has been firm, with all the sales between 111⅞@112¼, the advance having been chiefly influenced by the rise in Foreign Exchange, which closed at 109½@109⅝ for prime 60 days bills, and 109¾@110 for short sight. Exchange, in turn, was stiffened by the demand for remittances on account of the November coupons, only moderate inquiry having been made by the importers. Commercial bills are scarce, and are quoted at 108½@109. The Gold Loan market works more easily, and the bulk of the loans were "flat," although one ₩ cent. was paid for carrying, and as high as 1-32, in a single instance, for borrowing. At the Sub-Treasury the disbursements on account of November interest, today, amounted to $416,429, making a total thus far of $2,094,107. No 1871 bonds were presented for prepayment. For the $1,000,000 Gold sold bids were filed to the amount of $4,287,100. The following were the awards:

J. Melter.		J. A. Seregs & Co.	
$17,500	111.75¼	$20,000	111.76
20,000	111.75¼	30,000	111.76
20,000	111.75½	Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
20,000	111.75¾	50,000	111.77
20,000	111.76	Baker & Kitchen.	
20,000	111.76½	20,000	111.79
20,000	111.76¾	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
20,000	111.76¾	50,000	111.80
20,000	111.77	Trevor & Colgate.	
20,000	111.77½	20,000	111.80
20,000	111.77½	20,000	111.81
20,000	111.77¾	20,000	111.77
20,000	111.77¾	Bates & Brown.	
20,000	111.78	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
20,000	111.77½	10,000	111.80
20,000	111.78½	Marx & Co.	
20,000	111.79	25,000	111.78
20,000	111.80	R. Baile.	
20,000	111.80¼	10,000	111.79
20,000	111.81	Leonard, Shelton & Co.	
20,000	111.82	12,500	111.76
20,000	111.83	Duff & Tlenken.	
20,000	111.84	10,000	111.75
20,000	111.85	10,000	111.77
20,000	111.86	10,000	111.78
20,000	111.76¼	10,000	111.79
J. A. Garland.		10,000	111.80
20,000	111.80	$1,000,000	

The Public Funds have been firm, in sympathy with higher gold, and in anticipation of the Treasury purchase to-morrow. The volume of business, however, has been small. State Bonds continue to be neglected, and prices are without important change compared with yesterday. Railroad mortgages have been firm on a fair investment inquiry. Central Pacifics closed at 90¼@90⅜. Union Pacifics sold at 83, and the Land Grants at 72½, Rock Island 7s at 98, and old Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 101½. City Bank shares have been neglected.

The railway share speculation has been feverish, but prices have been fairly maintained, although in the latter dealings on the street there were some symptoms of weakness. The principal dealings have been in New-York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, North-West Preferred, Wabash and St. Paul, the fluctuations in each of which was inside of one-half of one ₩ cent. Pacific Mail and Western Union have been the features of the miscellaneous list. Express stocks have been neglected.

The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 26.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin	111⅞	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅜	92⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87¼	87⅛
Reading Railroad	100⅝	100
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	110⅞
North-west Common	80½	80⅜
North-west Preferred	88⅞	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	42¼	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80	80
St. Paul Common	62⅝	62½
Lake Shore	93¼	93¼
Ohio & Mississippi	32¼	32
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	52¼
Western Telegraph	46	39¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26. }

Gold receipts	$490,680 53
Gold payments	48,549 89
Gold balance	86,508,260 25
Currency receipts	760,867 96
Currency payments	271,385 89
Currency balance	7,704,163 75
Customs	347,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	113⅝	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110½
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	113⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜
5-20 reg., '62	[illegible]	5-20 reg., '67	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝	5-20 coup., '67	110⅜
5-20 reg., '64	108	5-20 coup., '68	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅝
5-20 reg., '65	108	10-40 coup.	106⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	6's currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62¼	Arkansas 6s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60½	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1881	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1886	104
Virginia 6s, new bds.	65	Illinois C'l bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	60½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, old	46	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66	27	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	23¼	Ind. 6 ₩ c. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	23½	Ind. 6 ₩ cent.	100
S. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	91½	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78	101
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	91	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78	101
Louisiana 6s	70	Mich. 7 ₩ ct., War L.	100
La. 6s, new bds.	67	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	74	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '72	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '73	105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74	105
Cal. 7s, large bds.	111½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75	105
Connecticut 6s	105	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	105⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '78	105½
Alabama 5s	76	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '74	101
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '75	100
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss.	60		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89½	Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Tol. W. & W. c. c. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	99½	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	85
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. ex.	100
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	87	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	90	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97½
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st	[illegible]	Mor. & Es. 1st	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	104	Mor. & Es. 2d	96⅞
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100½	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	100
Harlem 1st	100	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101
Harlem, con. M. & S. F.	90½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2d	96¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3d	91
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	113	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	111½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77½
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. inc.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. bds.	90½	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st	45
U. Pac. 1st bds.	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
U. Pac. L'd Grants, 7s	73½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87½
U. Pac. Inc., 10s	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	100	St. L. & Iron M. bds.	87½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf.	82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92½
Chi. & N. W. Inc. bds.	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Consol. 7 ₩ ct. con.	88	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	78½
Han. & St. J. L. G.	100	Tol. P. & W. E. D.	84
Han. & St. J., con.	100⅝	Tol. P. & W. W. D.	79
Lack. & West. bds.	96	Tol. P. & W. 2d	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W. 1st	98	N. Y. & N. H. 5s	97
Del. Lack. & W. 2d	94⅝	Bos. H. & Erie, guar.	28
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	91	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and the Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Park	165
Manhattan	150	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Mechanics	132	Fourth National	100
Union	133	Tenth National	125
America	145	Oriental	150
City	210	Gold Exchange	63
Phenix	108	Del. & Hudson Canal	119½
Tradesmen's	151	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	American Coal	35
National	115	Spring Mount. Coal	55
Merchants' Exchange	108	Canton Co., Balt.	70½
Seventh Ward	110½	Con. Coal of Md.	24½
State of New-York	111	West. Union Tel.	46
Commerce	122½	Quicksilver Mining	5
Broadway	250	Mariposa Preferred	10⅜
Mercantile	130	Mar. Trustee Certi.	34
American Exchange	111	Boston Water Power	15
Chatham	170	Adams Express	67
Hanover	104	Wells-Fargo Express	37
Metropolitan	128	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2½
Grocers'	128	American Express	42
East River	100	United States Ex.	44
Market	120	Mer. Union Express	14½
Nassau	110	Pacific Mail	42
Corn Exchange	120	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	92⅜
Continental	94	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Cers.	87⅛
St. Nicholas	111	Erie Railway	23⅛
Importers' & Traders'	156	Erie Preferred	47

The interest on the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Oct. 30, will be paid on and after the 31st, at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The American Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ₩ Cent.*, free, payable Nov. 1.

A semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.* has been declared by the National Mechanics' Banking Association; of *Six ₩ Cent.* by the Union National Bank; and of *Five ₩ Cent.* by the Mercantile National Bank.

The Mercantile National Bank will pay the interest, due Nov. 1, on the Michigan State Bonds.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad during the second week in October:

	1870.	1869.	
Freight	$52,088 21	$27,410 74	Inc. [illegible]
Coal	14,567 48	12,941 24	Inc. [illegible]
Passengers	12,113 60	13,130 36	Dec. [illegible]
Miscellaneous	1,700 40	1,700 40	[illegible]
Total	$61,769 19	$55,082 77	Inc. [illegible]
Add first week	64,090 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total two weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The earnings of the Atlantic and West Point Railroad for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$130,903 41	$151,326 07
From freight	202,321 [illegible]	283,700 50
From mail	5,649 36	5,649 37
From express	3,240 44	3,248 40
From U. S. Government, &c.	12,586 35	3,062 77
Total	$362,665 64	$467,584 50
Expenses, viz:		
Conducting transportation	$59,310 [illegible]	$69,715 59
Motive power	76,412 [illegible]	78,477 01
Maintenance of way	73,052 [illegible]	80,206 95
Maintenance of cars	8,722 [illegible]	15,602 [illegible]
Taxes, &c.	4,614 [illegible]	7,360 00
Total	$222,572 [illegible]	$275,350 [illegible]
Earnings less expenses	$140,095 31	$192,233 [illegible]

From which deduct extraordinary expenses in 1869–70:

New locomotive engines	$27,000
New cars	[illegible]
Re-rolling and purchase of iron rails	20,000—$53,000 00
Balance net profits	$139,058 [illegible]

In 1868–69 the extraordinary expenses were $20,931 49, leaving the balance of earnings at the close of that year $119,161 82. The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross receipts in 1869–70 is 59, against 61.3 for the previous year. The gross earnings show an increase of $104,[illegible], and the net profits an increase of $19,896 41. The assets and liabilities of the Company July 1, 1870, were as follows:

Assets.	
Road outfit and real estate	$1,3[illegible],281 51
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Supply fund	2,500 00
Due by agents and connecting roads	82,706 [illegible]
Cash on hand	70,266 [illegible]
Total	$1,5[illegible],162 60
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	$1,2[illegible],200 00
Bonds of the Company	80,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,520 00
Due to agents and connecting roads	1,844 [illegible]
Profit and loss	24,599 [illegible]
Total	$1,5[illegible],162 60

President, Hon. JOHN P. KING; Directors, R. Peters, John E. Robinson, L. B. Lovelace, W. B. Berry, F. Phinisy, John F. Moreland; General Superintendent, L. P. Grant; Secretary and Treasurer, W. P. Orme.

The Produce exports this week are up to the liberal currency value of $4,[illegible].

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway during the third week in October:

1869	$218,184
1870	197,662
Decrease	$20,522

The following is the Quarterly Statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. June 9, 1870.	Liabilities. Oct. 8, 1870.	Comparisons.
Capital	$73,032,300	$73,235,000	Inc. $202,800
Net profits	27,614,900	27,521,500	Dec. 93,400
Circulation	33,758,200	33,128,900	Dec. 629,300
Due banks	82,283,300	80,401,300	Dec. 1,882,000
Due depositors	124,265,400	117,301,300	Dec. 6,964,100
Unpaid Divid'ns	1,256,900	237,100	Dec. 1,019,800
Totals	$342,210,900	$330,823,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
	Resources. June 9, 1870.	Resources. Oct. 8, 1870.	Comparisons.
L'ns and disc'ts	$176,[illegible],400	$187,694,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Stocks	60,296,600	56,000,[illegible]	Dec. 4,297,800
Real estate	7,646,300	7,741,[illegible]	Inc. 95,000
Due from banks	15,682,700	15,063,[illegible]	Dec. 619,300
Cash items and bank notes	5,736,650	4,969,[illegible]	Dec. 767,200
Specie	22,769,800	13,138,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Legal tenders	53,574,800	48,128,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Overdrafts	145,950	107,[illegible]	Dec. 41,290
Total	$342,210,900	$330,823,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The following is the Quarterly Statement of the State Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. June 25, '70.	Liabilities. Sept. 24, '70.	Comparisons.
Capital	$12,126,800	$12,888,200	Inc. $[illegible],400
Net profit	5,222,200	5,027,500	Dec. 194,700
Circulation	508,500	62,700	Dec. 444,800
Due banks	3,810,000	2,739,400	Dec. 1,070,600
Due depositors	36,540,800	37,129,200	Inc. 588,400
Unp'd dividends	959,200	118,500	Dec. 840,700
Total	$59,170,500	$57,957,500	Dec. [illegible]
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.
Loans and disc'ts	$34,961,800	$34,765,000	Dec. [illegible]
Stocks	2,088,800	2,888,400	Inc. [illegible]
Real estate	1,257,400	1,209,700	Dec. [illegible]
Due from banks	3,366,700	2,371,800	Dec. [illegible]
Cash items and bank notes	11,048,900	11,[illegible]	Dec. 77,600
Specie	2,947,400	1,832,700	Dec. 1,114,700
Legal-tenders	3,964,500	4,756,300	Inc. [illegible]
Overdrafts	3,500	7,500	Inc. 4,000
Total	$59,170,500	$57,957,500	Dec. [illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., }
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST. }

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE LONG ISLAND Railroad Company due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at this office. VERMILYE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, }
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

☞ THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about twenty per cent., by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The five-twenties of 1867 are selling today at 110⅝, and the Central Pacific Bonds at 90⅜; $1,000 of the former will buy $1,000 of the latter, and leave nearly $200 for use or for reinvestment; or $5,000 of the former, paying $300 in gold annually, will buy $6,000 of the latter, paying $360 in gold annually, and leave a balance in cash of over $80.

The Central Pacific is a completed, thoroughly-built, well-managed road, doing a large business, and earning an immense revenue. The bonds are well and favorably known, and constantly dealt in, both here and in the chief financial centres of Europe, and they can be disposed of at a quoted market price with the same facility as Government bonds, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms, without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ $250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD for sale. This is the only mortgage on a road twenty-two miles long, connecting Albany and Cherry Valley. The road is completed and has been in successful operation since the 15th June, and its net earnings are largely in excess of its interest on the mortgage bonds. The road is perpetually leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the bonds can be recommended as one of the very best and safest investments in the market. For further particulars apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Hides, No.	707
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Hides, bdls.	422
Broom Corn, bales	35	Leather, sides	7,198
Cotton, bales	6,651	Spirits Turp., bbls.	786
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	177	Resin, bbls.	3,053
Copper, bbls.	18	Beef, pkgs.	412
Copper, cakes	198	Cut-meats, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	961	Grease, pkgs.	180
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	53	Stearine, pkgs.	26
Flour, bbls.	21,868	Butter, pkgs.	3,660
Flour, bags	200	Cheese, boxes	11,056
Wheat, bushels	77,356	Oil, Lard, bbls.	30
Corn, bushels	46,878	Mess, bales	21
Oats, bushels	8,125	Rice, pkgs.	290
Malt, bushels	580	Spelter, slabs	286
Barley, bushels	12,163	Skins, bdls.	32
Grass-seed, bushels	4,214	Sumac, bags	70
Beans, bushels	510	Tobacco, hhds.	209
Peas, bushels	270	Tobacco, bxs and cs.	331
Corn-meal, bbls.	616	Whisky, bbls.	405
Corn-meal, bags	604	Wool, bales	121
Hops, bales	461		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—3 cases Cigars, 82 chests Coffee, 20 bbls. Apples, 101 bags Regulus, 1 case Sewing-machines, 904 bales Cotton, 3,491 bags Silver Ore, 159 bbls. Oysters, 341 bags Cotton-seed.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—4,800 bales Cotton, 19,894 bushels Wheat, 30 bushels Corn, 163 tcs. Beef, 30 casks Ashes, 1,611 casks Fish-oil, 31 cases Machinery, 12 pkgs. Bees-wax, 1,120 bags Oil-cake, 206 cases Can Goods, 45 boxes Clocks.

By the ship *Calcutta*, for Liverpool—1,212 bales Cotton, 4,249 bushels Wheat, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 4,609 boxes Cheese.

By the brig *Gabler*, for Gibraltar—3,702 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet at $6 75@7 25. Pearls have been dull and nominal at $8@9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, 90,000 tons were disposed of at lower prices, including 10,000 tons Lump at $3 77½@$3 82½; 12,000 tons Steam-boat at $4 02½@$4 07½; 16,000 tons Grate at $4 07½@$4 22; 12,000 tons Egg at $4 15@$4 30; 28,000 tons Stove at $4 57½@$4 65; 12,000 tons Chestnut at $3 75@$4, ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry for desirable lots of Rio, at steady prices; 5,500 bags, by the British bark *D. McPherson*, were sold on private terms, and some other invoices were under negotiation. In other descriptions there has been no movement of importance. Prices remain as previously quoted: Java at 20½c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@19c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@16c.; Ceara, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered quite freely, under the less favorable Liverpool advices, and has been quoted lower, on a fairly active business, for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,322 bales, for early delivery, (of which 802 bales were to arrive,) including 747 bales to shippers, 1,987 bales to spinners, 175 bales to speculators, and 2,115 bales in transit. Also, 13,700 bales, basis Low Middling, for forward delivery, including 3,300 bales for October at 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; 4,800 bales for November at 15⅞c.@16½c.; 2,800 bales for December at 15 9-16c.@15⅞c.; 300 bales for January at 15½c.@15⅝c.; and 200 bales, free on board at Mobile, on private terms, closing tame and weak, at about the inside quotations for the several months.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	16⅛	16¼
Low Middling	16⅜	16⅝	17	17⅛
Middling	16⅞	17⅛	17½	17⅝
Good Middling	17⅜	17⅝	18	18

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,555
Receipts last week	24,104
Receipts the preceding week	25,455
Receipts since Sept. 1	126,152
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,467
Receipts preceding year	543,425
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	692,100
Exports since our last	6,565
Exports since Sept. 1	72,076
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	226,097
Estimated stock here	25,866

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active for State and Western Flour since our last. Low grades have been in limited supply and generally held with firmness, but have been less sought after for both prompt and forward delivery, closing less buoyantly. The medium and better grades have been slow of sale at about former quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,600 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; inferior to good extra State at $5 70@$6, mainly at $5 90@$6 for prompt, and $6 for November delivery; good to very choice do., $6@$6 40; poor to good shipping extra Western at $5 70@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 80@$6, ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 60@$5 15
Sour Flour	5 10@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 60
Extra State	5 75@ 6 40
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 45@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 20@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at former prices; sales reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 60 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 80@$10 25 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited request at $4@$5 85 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues dull and heavy at $4 25@$5 for Yellow and White Western; $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey; $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, and $4 75@$4 90 for Southern, ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, ranging from $3 10@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 30@$6 80
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 00
Corn-meal, puncheon	23 50@23 00

GRAIN—Wheat opened rather stronger as to prices, with a somewhat livelier bidding, chiefly for export and a very moderate show of desirable samples; but subsequently yielded 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, with more eagerness on the part of holders to realize, while the demand was without spirit, as well for shipment as for home use. The earlier Liverpool reports were quite favorable, but the later private telegrams quoted prices there weaker and drooping, which had the effect of checking export purchases, and these were also impeded by the scarcity of freight-room and the high claims of ship-owners. The heaviness in Gold was also against active dealings. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat attracted less attention, and was much depressed, within a range of from $1 32@$1 40, chiefly at from $1 34@$1 38 for Amber, in store and afloat, closing at $1 35 for good, afloat. New crop Spring was in moderate request, mostly for export, opening at $1 28@$1 35 for good to prime No. 1, and $1 38 for extra do., and closing at $1 24@$1 30 for fair to very good do., afloat; and at $1 20@$1 24, chiefly at $1 27@$1 28 for No. 2, ₩ bushel. Old and new crop Spring, mixed, was lightly dealt in within a range of from $1 24@$1 28, chiefly at $1 28@$1 26. Old No. 2 Spring was in less favor with buyers, and sold to only a limited extent at $1 14@$1 22, as extremes, mainly at $1 14@$1 18 for steamer, and $1 20@$1 21 for sailing vessel grades. There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for White Wheat, chiefly for milling, within our former range, mainly at $1 43@$1 45 for round lots and $1 50@$1 55 for car lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 70, chiefly at $1 43@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 32@$1 40, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38 for Amber, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 24@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28@$1 38 for new; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 24 for fair to choice new crop; $1 14@$1 18 for soft and warm to good steamer grades, and $1 20@$1 22 for sailing vessel old crop, and $1 24@$1 28, in store and afloat, for new and old mixed; and $1 14@$1 18½ for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 40; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 40; White Southern at $1 50@$1 70, ₩ bushel. A sample of new crop Duluth Extra Spring Wheat, sound, plump, of splendid quality, admirably well cleaned, and weighing over 60 lbs. to the measured bushel, was exhibited on 'Change today, by Mr. CHARLES E. NEWCOMB, of the Duluth Elevator Company, through Messrs. J. M. FISKE & Co. Corn has been more freely offered at a further reduction in prices, leading to heavier dealings, chiefly on trade account. The business was mainly in old Mixed Western at from 78c. for fair Ordinary to 80c. for strictly prime, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,500 bushels at 78c.@80c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, closing at about 79c.@80c. for good to prime boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western and State; 80c.@85c. for White do.; and 75c.@80c. for Unsound and Damp, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, ranging from 85c.@93c. for fair to very choice New Western, ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of 13,500 bushels, including Canada West at from $1 12@$1 16; Western at $1 05@$1 10; and State at 96c.@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Barley-malt has been inactive, with sales reported since our last of only small lots, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25, and State at $1 02@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand at rather easier prices, closing flat and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 55c.@57½c. as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 53c.@56c. for Mixed Western, and 55c.@58c. for White Ohio, afloat, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 61,285 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. A sale of 2,000 bushels extra choice new crop Amber Indiana, was made to a local miller at $1 60 per bushel.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville, during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Oct. 25, 1870:

Wheat—M. Kane, Buffalo; E. F. Brown, Jr., Buffalo; Jno. T. Spaulding, Buffalo; David Cohen, Buffalo; H. Dewright, Buffalo; Kattie, Buffalo; W. H. Newkirk, Buffalo; W. S. Pierce, Buffalo; Hiram Graves, Buffalo; Geo. Traverse, Buffalo; T. Trapp, Buffalo; C. K. Tierney, Buffalo; Star No. 1, Buffalo; Frank Short, Buffalo; M. F. Pruyn, Buffalo; Norman, Buffalo; E. A. Holt, Buffalo; Mollie H. Clark, Buffalo; James Brady, Buffalo; Frank W. Dolby, Oswego; G. W. Reymond, Oswego; H. M. Barnes, Oswego; Geo. Ames, Oswego; Chas. Herring, Buffalo.

Oats—Bellows, Buffalo; A. G. Gilbert, Buffalo; W. H. Peabody, Buffalo; A. M. Gray, Buffalo; Catawba, Buffalo; Lighton Bros. & McKeever, Buffalo; Julia Shepard, Buffalo.

Coal—J. G. House, Buffalo; Union, Geneva; Fred Dewey, Watkins.

Corn—A. Collins, Buffalo; Arthur H. Smith, Buffalo; C. W. Candel, Buffalo; J. M. Strester, Buffalo.

Potatoes—P. B. Minor, Booneville.

Lumber—J. F. Jourdan, Buffalo; Henry Covill, Buffalo; W. H. Hallenbeck, Buffalo; R. W. Judson, Buffalo; John Bliss, Oswego; Sarah Jane, Oswego; W. C. Walrath, Oswego; Eldona, Oswego; Fred W. Taylor, Oswego; Ivanhoe, Oswego; J. Carr, Utica; Hattie, Rome; Star Spangled Banner, Rome; Rufus Gates, Tonawanda; G. F. Baker, Booneville.

Iron Ore—Rose, Utica.

Barley—Thos. Cornell, Brockport; H. A. Brown, Oswego; Soldier Boy, Oswego; W. H. Greenells, Oswego.

Apples—North Star, Palmyra; Hattie, Mount Morris.

Mixed—Oxford, Utica; S. F. Phelps, Rome.

Staves—New Delight, Buffalo; J. G. Sampson, Tonawanda.

Rye—L. A. Holmes, Buffalo.

Bran—Anna C. Wicks, Oswego.

Pig-iron—J. M. Bryant, Buffalo."

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request and firm at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at 90c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request at from 10c.@17c. for New Crop; 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 461 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—At Albany, according to the *Argus*, "There has been an active trade throughout the district. The sales, including some large lots, have been free and the shipments large. Quotations are unchanged. The receipts have been moderate, but about an average of the last four or five seasons. The receipts of coarse Lumber are better than they have been for some time, but there is no accumulation, and the supply barely keeps pace with the demand. The limited receipts for the week ending Oct. 22, 1869, are to be placed to the account of the disastrous breaks in the Erie Canal at Hoffmans. The receipts of lumber at Albany during the year 1869 were about 4[illegible],000,000 feet. The receipts so far the present season are 385,000,000 feet. The receipts last year, from Oct. 22 to the close of canal navigation, were about 115,000,000 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week of October, were:

	Bds. & Scantling. feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. lbs.
1870	13,006,600	1,034	697,000
1869	120,0[illegible]	...	...

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 9,780,700 feet were by the Erie, and 3,225,900 feet by the Champlain Canals. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 22, were:

	Bds. & Sc'tling. feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. c. feet.	Staves. lbs.
1870	306,676,100	16,212	1,250	16,216,800
1869	282,402,200	34,420	10,000	9,961,200

MOLASSES—Has been very dull since our last, on the basis of about previous quotations; New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@65c.; New Crop Porto Rico at 28c.@73c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@$1 ₩ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@25c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@23c.	25c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	26c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	36c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but without activity; 800 bbls. good Strained changed hands at $2 @$2 20 lbs. Tar has been quiet at firmer figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 240 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 44c.@44½c., from wharf, and 45½c. from yard, for merchantable, ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 44½c.@45c. ₩ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 15@$2 40; Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quite steadily held at 11⅝c.@12c., but has not been sought after to any considerable extent at over 11½c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude has been inactive and nominal at 16c.@16½c. here, and 15½c. at Philadelphia. There were 280 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia today. At the Creek, Crude in bulk has been less sought after, on the basis of $2 10@$3 15 for prompt delivery; $3 @$3 for sellers' options, remainder of this year and first quarter of next year; and $3 at buyers' option, first half of next year. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., remainder of the year; 5,000 bbls., first quarter of 1871, and 5,000 bbls., first half of do., at the quoted rates. Refined Oil has been depressed and quoted a fraction cheaper, with a light inquiry reported, and sales of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery here, at 23½c., closing in favor of buyers. Also at Philadelphia 500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, at 23½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., November, at 23½c. The receipts at Philadelphia, today, were 2,840 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,702 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand but at easier rates, within a range of 27½c.@28½c., as extremes, ₩ gallon; with sales reported of 8,500 cases for early delivery, chiefly at 27½c.@28c. Naphtha has been very quiet here at 11½c.@9½c., in shipping order; 15½c.@15½c. in cases, 4½c.@4½c. in bulk, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 300 bbls., chiefly $25 for Western Mess; $25 50 for City Mess; $23@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime; $23@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a very limited inquiry has been reported for Western Mess at drooping prices; sales, 250 bbls., seller, November, new or old, at $24 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in rather better demand at steadier prices. We quote the range at from 10c.@11c., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue inactive at irregular rates; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for City pickled shoulders; 16c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ₩ lb. City-cured Bacon has been in quite moderate demand at 14½c. for Long Clear, for prompt, and about 13½c. for do., December and January deliveries, ₩ lb.; sales, 170 boxes. Lard has been in less request at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. and bbls., at 14c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, and 14½c.@16½c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery the transactions have been light at yielding figures, including seller December at 14c., January at 13½c., December to February inclusive, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has been very moderately sought after at former figures; sales have been reported of 90 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in more demand; 200 tcs. new Prime Mess were sold at $26. Beef Hams have been quiet at $25@$31 in job lots, for ice-cured, ₩ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter has been in request at uniform rates. We quote State and Pennsylvania inferior to fancy, 25c.@42c., and Western inferior to fancy at 15c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 3,560 pkgs. Cheese continues in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote at from 5c.@15½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 11,056 boxes.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair request at full prices; sales, to arrive here, 5,000 bags by the *Zanzibar*, at $2 20, gold, ₩ bushel, forty-five days' credit. And at Boston, 9,000 bags, Bombay, in single bags, at $2 18, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a livelier inquiry for Raw Sugars, chiefly for refining grades, at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,111 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and English Islands at 9¼c.@10½c., chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined continue in quite moderate request at unaltered rates. We quote the range at 11⅝c.@13⅛c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet at about former prices. Sales since our last, 54,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9c. for prime; 13,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15½c., and small lots of Grease at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at 91c.@92c., chiefly 91c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₩ gallon. Receipts, 405 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market shows but little animation, the scant supply of room available, and the high rates claimed, operating against a free outward movement, particularly in Flour, Wheat, Petroleum and Cotton. For Liverpool, there were reported taken 350 bales Cotton, by steam, on private terms; 56,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. by sail, and 9¼d. by steam, closing with the latter rate bid, and 10d. asked; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 55s.; 25 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton; 160 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d. ₩ tierce, and 50 bales Hops at 1d. ₩ lb. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail at 9d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat at 7s. ₩ quarter, and 10 ₩ cent. additional if to the Continent. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 5,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1870.

The trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was so small as to render it unnecessary to endeavor to give a general view thereof, therefore we subjoin some special sales. The Sheep trade is quite overdone; the markets just now hold a large supply of common Sheep. The sales of such like are small and slow. The markets are fair for good Sheep and Lambs. Good fat Veals are looked for, but do not come to hand; grassers are in plenty. Milch Cows only want quality to sell well. Hogs are dull.

SALES TODAY.

Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market.—J. KIRBY sold 224 Sheep, weight 25,300 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 102 sheep, weight 8,580 lbs., at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 78 Sheep, weight 3,990 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 3 sheep, weight 280 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 710 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,120 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 5,060 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 2,540 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 12,230 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 17 Bulls, for the sum of $470 00; 4 fresh Cows and Calves, sold together for the sum of $370; 4 Steers, 3 years old, for $100; 1 Stripper, for $40; 4 Strippers, for $160; 4 Yearlings, for $48 50. HUME & McGRAW sold 18 Lambs, weight 1,040 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 70 Lambs, weight 4,760 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 1,075 lbs., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 3,[illegible] lbs., at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 11 Lambs, weight 670 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.

Weehawken Market.—JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 211 Sheep, weight 16,260 lbs., at 4⅝c. ₩ lb.; 221 Sheep, weight 18,18 lbs., at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 238 Sheep, weight 14,120 lbs., at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 15,600 lbs., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 4,540 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.

HART & HOOVER sold 250 Sheep, average weight 90 lbs. ₩ head, at 5c. ₩ lb. Gross arrivals at same yards for week ending Oct. 24, 1870: 2,182 head of horned Cattle, 13,655 Sheep and Lambs, 48 Veals, 7,765 Hogs, on transit to New-York, arrived in 311 cars. Gross arrivals at same yards for yesterday and today: 44 head of horned Cattle, 1,245 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 3 Veals, 31 Horses, 2,887 Hogs on transit to New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 25, 1870. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
DAVID LYMAN, President.
A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870. }

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1870. }

THE COUPONS DUE 2D NOVEMBER on the new consolidated bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date.
ZENO SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, }
DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870. }

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the first day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 20th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 28th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870. }

INTEREST ON STOCK OF UTICA, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company will be payable at this office on and after 1st November proximo. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, Oct. 25, 1870. }

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE 7 per Cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (FREE of all taxes) upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable to shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18, 1870. President.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 30TH inst. on the Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 31st inst., on presentation of the coupons at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. — Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct 25, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of State tax, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH-AV., cor. 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.
Assets, $2,038,533 63. Surplus, $154,551 63.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST on money deposited on or before Nov. 1. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, near the ferries, Williamsburg.

REMOVAL.

NOS. 142 AND 144 GRAND-ST.

OAKLEY, MASON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK-SELLERS

have removed from the premises occupied by them for a number of years past to

NOS. 142 AND 144 GRAND-ST.

[illegible]CAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored. Mind the right No. 94.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, right No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 222 WEST 18TH-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 6[illegible] 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of TILTON, HENRY & HOFF is hereby dissolved in consequence of the death of NATHANIEL F. HENRY. Messrs. TILTON & HOFF will adjust and pay all claims against the late firm of TILTON, HENRY & HOFF. JOHN L. TILTON and JOSEPH R. HOFF will continue the produce and commission business at No. 210 Washington-st., and No. 487 Washington Market, New-York, under the firm name of TILTON & HOFF.
JOHN L. TILTON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1870. JOSEPH R. HOFF.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 6th-av. Apply at the warehouse to CONKLING & BAYLES.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermann, Gausins, Anthony and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRA DIAVOLO. (English opera.) Leading characters by Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Bowler, Messrs. Campbell, Bowler and Drayton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, MR. AND MRS. WHITE, and SOMNAMBULA.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA. Subject: "Jealous Little Mrs. Williams."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, corner 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the German Army.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.......$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.......2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.......3
Two copies, one year.......5
Ten copies, one year.......25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......2
Five copies, one year.......8
Ten copies, one year.......15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.......25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.......3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French continue to regard the last efforts of England toward mediation with distrust. A report prevails on the Continent that the Queen of England has written to the King of Prussia urging him to moderate his demands. M. THIERS' arrival at Versailles is expected today. The Government at Tours is said to firmly decline negotiations involving the surrender of territory, and BISMARCK considers the election of some authorized Government an indispensable preliminary. A Berlin "semi-official" journal says little hope is to be founded on an armistice, as the French refuse to recognize the hopelessness of their cause.

According to a London telegram the Prussians announce that the bombardment of Paris will begin Oct. 29. A Berlin paper says, semi-officially, that the delay is due to imperfect preparations, and not to political causes. The country outside the walls of Paris for miles is desolate. The Prussians have removed the art treasures from Sevres to Versailles. Gen. VON MOLTKE celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday at Versailles.... Attempts are being made by the French authorities to communicate with Paris by balloon. One set out recently, but was damaged against a tree. Another, with important dispatches, will again attempt to visit the capital. Subscriptions for the French loan have been opened in seventy of the eighty-nine Departments, the other nineteen being occupied by the Germans. A thousand stoves have been ordered for the huts of German armies about Metz. The negotiations for the capitulation of Metz are said to be still in progress. The reports of military operations are contradictory, both sides claiming successes in the East. No new movement of importance has taken place on the Loire. Belgium is again sending troops to the frontier.

Herr JACOBY, the German Republican, and seven other political prisoners have been set at liberty by the Prussian Government. The elections for the new Prussian Diet will be held on the 9th and 16th of November.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A dispatch from London dated 5 P. M. yesterday, says nothing had been heard of the missing boats of the steam-ship *Cambria*, and that it is believed they went down with the steamer. The official consent of Queen VICTORIA has been given to the intended marriage of one of her daughters with the Marquis of LORNE. The death of Viscount AVONMORE is announced. Major YELVERTON succeeds to the title.... The Spanish Government it is said awaits the approval of the King of Prussia before proceeding in the nomination of the Duke of AOSTA to the throne. Vomito has reappeared in Barcelona.... The Italian Foreign Office has issued a circular to the foreign representatives of Italy denying the assertions made in the recent Papal bull relating to the Ecumenical Council. The Italian Chambers are expected soon to dissolve, and the election for new members to take place in November. The Florence journals are preparing to go to Rome, the future capital.

GENERAL.

Advices from South America via Lisbon, to the 8th inst., are at hand. LOPEZ JORDAN had again been defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic. The Brazilian Cabinet had undergone a reconstruction, and a moderately conservative Ministry was in power. A measure relating to emancipation is among the reforms promised.

The First National Bank of Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., was entered on Tuesday night by burglars, who, after gagging and handcuffing the watchman, robbed the bank of between $200,000 and $300,000 in treasure and valuables, $100,000 of which was in Government bonds. They worked several hours at the safe, tearing away the bricks around it. There were five of them in the bank, but they pretended to the watchman there were twelve. They stole a horse and wagon, which was found in Worcester yesterday morning. The bank offers $10,000 for the capture of the thieves and recovery of the money, and one of the directors offers $5,000 more.

The Atlantic Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday, defeated the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, at Philadelphia, by a score of 11 to 7.

The auroral lights of Tuesday night were visible in San Francisco, Canada, and the Western States generally. The prevailing color was crimson.

One hundred well-armed and disguised men in Orange County, Ind., took two prisoners from the Sheriff and his posse, and hanged them to the rafters of a covered bridge, on Sunday night last. The prisoners were a portion of a gang who had robbed an Orange County farmer a week before.

The National Capital Convention reassembled yesterday in Cincinnati. Resolutions were reported which favor removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, oppose appropriations for any more public buildings in Washington, and recommend a memorial to Congress for commissioners to examine and report on removal and relocation. A substitute, declaring the agitation of removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing an adjournment *sine die*, brought on a protracted debate, at the close of which the substitute was rejected, and the reported resolutions adopted. After appointing the Memorializing Committee, and other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

According to the census returns the population of San Francisco is 150,361, of which 12,017 are Chinese. The property valuation is over two hundred and sixty millions, an increase of 600 per cent.

A number of small business houses in Cameron, Mo., were burned on Monday night, involving a loss of about $40,000. The insurance is about $25,000.

The naturalization convention between the United States and Great Britain was officially published yesterday.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, Judge CLIFFORD has decided that ALEX. C. FELTON can be tried as an accomplice in the Hide and Leather Bank defalcation, for which MARTIN, the Cashier, was sentenced for embezzlement.

The Province of Manitoba, having become a portion of the Dominion of Canada, the rates of postage thither will be the same as to the other portions of the Dominion.

The Approaching Election.

The Democratic papers, having spent some days in uttering gloomy warnings about what we may expect from their "materials for sturdy soldiers" on election day, are now complaining in equally dismal tones of the measures which are being taken to preserve the public peace. They have first gone out of their way to convince everybody of the necessity for taking proper precautions against riot, and then fly into a rage because they have been taken at their word, and measures have been adopted for keeping their "robust multitudes" in good order. The whole question lies within a very small compass. The first thing indispensable is that the public peace shall not be broken. Now, our ordinary securities against disturbances have completely broken down. It would be mere insanity to depend upon those agencies by which order is obtained in other communities. We cannot trust to the *Police*, for every day they are employed in suppressing popular liberties at the instigation of the rascals whom we are striving to drive from office. We cannot trust to the *Judges*, for they are ready to do anything that TWEED and SWEENY may order them. Obviously, then, we are driven to seek help outside the ordinary channels, and the President has done no more than his imperative duty in taking proper measures to secure this City from a repetition of the scenes of 1868.

We now entreat our friends in the interior of the State to familiarize their minds with the true position of affairs. The Republicans in the City will cast a heavier vote than they have done for years past, while Democratic frauds, which hitherto have so often overwhelmed everything, will be more completely under check than ever before. If our friends in the State will only be true to the good cause this time, we shall gain a victory which will ever afterward rank as one of the most memorable in political history—for it will begin a new era, an era in which, as we hope and believe, purity of government, and the best men to the front, will be the guiding principles of our own party; while the so-called "Democratic" adventurers who now swarm in our public offices will be cast out like the swine in the parable. This is what we are working for—and a nobler cause never engaged the journalist or politician, or appealed more strongly to the sympathies of the public. We implore Republicans to work hard in the interior of the State. Some craven-hearted marplots will say: "It is of no use." Never mind their croaking. Election day will see their prophecies thrust down their own throats. We have a splendid chance before us. The Hoffman set audaciously rely upon fraud and swindling to carry the day. But, most of all, they depend upon *the apathy of the public*. Let us defeat them at all points. The man who talks now of the uselessness of recording his vote ought to be ashamed to show his face. We are enlisted in a struggle where all the right is on our side. The moral forces are all with us, and if *each man* determines to vote we shall complete the destruction of the infamous gang which now dishonors and impoverishes the whole community.

In the City we hope all Republicans have made up their minds to use their votes on the 8th of next month. The merchants and brokers ought to do so, for their business is crumbling away under the ruinous pressure of "Rings" formed by TWEED, SWEENY, FISK, and their accomplices. Ask any broker about the state of his business nowadays, and he will tell you that there is no business. TWEED and FISK have nearly brought him to ruin. The respectable hard working mechanic finds every necessity of daily life sold at enormous prices, because taxation is so high that rents are all excessive, and the tolls go into the pockets of TWEED, SWEENY & CO. There is not a reputable class in the community which has not a direct and urgent interest in defeating HOFFMAN at the approaching election. The City was never in so terrible a plight as it is today. Let HOFFMAN be re-elected, and everything will become worse and worse. Look at your Central Park! Already you will find more roughs there in a single morning's walk than you ever saw in a year before. Ladies can no longer go there without fear of being insulted. The day before yesterday a horrible outrage was committed on a woman in the Park—the first case of the kind ever recorded. The reason is that the Police are afraid to interfere with TWEED's lambs. Once the force was beyond the reach of TWEED, SWEENY, or any of the gang—and how well the Park was kept we need not remind the reader. But now let a policeman arrest one of TWEED's political supporters, and he would very soon be turned adrift. A few months more, and the Park will be completely in the hands of ruffians. The Ring cannot help themselves. They must "stick to their friends." Now or never is your time to save everything you hold in high esteem. Poor men ought to register, and vote against HOFFMAN, for TWEED, SWEENY & CO. keep them poor. It is the hour for making a supreme effort in all directions to rid ourselves of a clique which has blighted everything it touched, and now believes that it cannot be shaken because the people will not take the trouble to go to the polls.

The Rights of Conquest.

Sir FRANCIS HEAD, an Ex-Governor of Upper Canada, and a traveler and man of letters, whose achievements extend over two generations, has been, according to the cable, uttering some homely truths about English criticism upon the Prussian terms of peace. The veteran author and statesman points out the absurdity there would be in a nation which has annexed more subjects and territory than all Europe contains, making a formal protest against the acquisition by Germany of two paltry provinces. The truth is, that, from this point of view, every Great Power of Europe is debarred from making any remonstrance whatever against the proposed acquisition of territory by Germany. Russia was the prime mover in the infamous partition of Poland. Austria profited by it, and rules over thousands of semi-rebellious Czechs and Dalmatians. Besides, France itself is in at least two-thirds of its area a mere agglomeration of conquered provinces; and England, the most glaring transgressor of all, holds her millions of Indian subjects by right of conquest, and would not dare, even after all her late reforms, to submit her rule in Ireland to the test of a popular vote. The Prussian acquisitions of 1866 passed without any decided protest from neutral States, and the accident of eastern France being only half German, will be scarcely likely to awaken either the verbal or armed intervention of Powers who can be so easily silenced by the rejoinder of "you're another."

In spite, however, of the fact that Prussia is merely prepared to follow with a better show of reason than usual, the traditional policy of European nations, in spite also of the further consideration that had France been victorious, she would scarcely have failed to exact terms quite as severe, the abstract justice of the German demands cannot be said to be fully proved. No amount of usage can render an injustice just, and the practice of robbing a burglar who comes to rob you can hardly be justified in public any more than in private life. European criticism must, however, continue to fall perfectly harmless on King WILLIAM and his advisers, since the only quality that could make it vital—a recognition of the sovereign rights of the people—is fully admitted by neither party. Excellent reasons can be adduced by Germany on the score of future safety for rectifying her frontiers. The fact that, along with the territory, a million and a half of population is to be transferred without being consulted, is an objection whose force cannot be brought home, unless from the Democratic standpoint. Dr. JACOBY and other German liberals have so criticised it, and have had a few weeks' imprisonment for their pains. Until Europe is governed after the true Democratic ideal, it would be Quixotic to expect the abandonment of the long-established rights of military conquest. Republicanism is the only platform from which they can be assailed, and Republicanism is the only form of government under which they are likely to be abrogated.

Wonderful Crops.

A very large part of our Western Territory is so dry as to require irrigation for its successful culture. Of all this arid soil only a small fraction can be watered by the natural streams. There are, for example, some sixty-eight millions of acres in Colorado, of which only about one-tenth can be supplied from the rivers. It follows that in a few years artesian wells must be resorted to, and that a system of cultivation will probably then be adopted on a scale never seen before in the world. Large crops have long been raised in the Old World by irrigation, and various similar processes were in use among the nations of antiquity. Yet, although the first prize of the New-York State Agricultural Society was given, some years ago, to a farm cultivated exclusively by irrigation, it is only within a short time that this resource has in any considerable measure been adopted or believed in. As immigration, however, pours into the vast unwatered plains beyond the Mississippi, we hear more and more of water being supplied artificially to the soil. The rich prairie lands of Illinois and Iowa may, indeed, require only to be "tickled with a hoe," in order to "laugh with a harvest." But the alkali, and wild sage, and prickly pear regions, nearer the Pacific, need different and far more scientific treatment.

It is a satisfaction to know that, although more time, more money and labor are requisite to make these thirsty tracts of the central continent bring forth their vegetation, than districts moistened by rains, the outlay is repaid with generous interest. Some facts that come to us from Colorado are a pleasant evidence of this. We learn, for instance, that a Mr. MAGNES, whose farm is on the South Platte, near Denver, raised, in 1869, ninety bushels of wheat on one acre of ground, sixty-five on another, and five hundred and fifty bushels on ten acres of another farm. Mr. T. G. ANDERSON raised ninety bushels of oats on one acre. Mr. WM. HUNING, on the Purgatoire, twelve miles below Trinidad, raised six hundred and forty bushels of oats on eight acres. Close by the same spot, Mr. RANKIN raised two hundred and fifty bushels of onions on half an acre. The Governor of the Territory has lately declared in public that he has seen ninety-three bushels of wheat raised on one acre, two hundred and thirty-two bushels of "English Excelsior" on four acres, and one hundred and sixty-six bushels of "Black Swedish" on two acres; one thousand bushels of potatoes on three acres—fifty-four potatoes making the bushel, and weighing fifty-nine and one-half pounds. Onions planted in a hot-bed, and raised out of doors afterward, yielded also one thousand bushels to the acre. From one pound of seed-barley one hundred and ten pounds were produced. The average yield of grains and vegetables Gov. McCOOK publishes as follows: Wheat, thirty-eight bushels to the acre; oats, fifty-five bushels; corn, thirty; potatoes, one hundred and fifty to two hundred; onions, two hundred and fifty, and beans thirty bushels.

All these results were obtained, we infer, from lands bordering streams whence a good supply of water was diverted. The excess over ordinary product must, under such circumstances, pay largely enough to cover handsomely the additional cost of cultivation. To divert and apply the water of running rivers is usually neither difficult nor highly expensive, provided the distance is not too great; but to procure the needed fluid by the artesian process may prove laborious and costly. However, in lands underlaid by stratified rocks and surrounded by mountains—and a large part of Colorado is such a region—artesian wells are usually very successful, and when the banks of the streams are taken up, the interior tracts will doubtless, by this means, be made to blossom as the rose.

The Citizen's Duty.

Every day develops the growing strength of organized resistance to the corrupt administration of our City Government, and increases the public determination to blot out the disgraceful evils of fraud and peculation in office. Let no man think, however, that *his* vote is of no consequence among the legions, or that his single ballot can well be spared. The political jobbers and office-traders who hold our unwilling purse-strings at present, and who will use every means—honest or dishonest—to effect a continuance of their power, are strong in numbers, prolific in *doubles*, rich in the people's money, skillful in trickery, and confident in the prestige of repeated successes. The united energies of *all* citizens are needed to cleanse the Augean stable. Men of well-known integrity and ability, who will work for the people's welfare, and not for self-aggrandizement, must supplant professional wire-pullers. To accomplish this, every man has a labor to perform. Apathy is now absolutely dishonorable; every vote cast against the "Ring" will bear a moral force, while aiding to make success assured. Tax-payers, who have long borne their burdens patiently, and who have been helpless spectators of the abstraction of a large percentage of the City revenue for individual enrichment—feel the necessity for immediate and determined action. Citizens, who have a pride in the growth and prosperity of the Metropolis, and who find the poor oppressed and the rich embarrassed by levies, yearly increasing, to support the princely retinues of our political tyrants—are aroused to a sense of imperative duty. This City is no longer a place for a poor man to live in, and the Tweed gang have made it what we see it. The whole crew must be driven out, and every honest man must *vote* to secure this object. With THOMAS A. LEDWITH, against whom no man can speak an evil word, in the Mayor's chair; and JEREMIAH N. TAPPAN, a gentleman of financial ability, whose name is a synonym for honesty and refinement, filling the responsible position of Controller, the air about our Executive halls will be greatly cleared. The City will rise in confidence and increase in wealth; and we shall realize, at length, in its rapid and substantial development, how great an incubus has been removed in the disruption and annihilation of the rascally "Ring." Rally, then, to the polls, one and all! Success follows courage and determination. Do not fail to put your individual veto upon corruption, by means of the ballot, on the 8th of November. Bring your friends with you, and urge, with earnestness, the importance of the performance of the good citizen's first duty—the right of suffrage. Register, if you have as yet omitted to do so, on *Monday* next. Pay no heed to the drivellers who tell you it is of no use. It is of every use—we shall win the election if honest men will only for once unite, and prepare to cast a solid vote against TWEED, SWEENY, FISK, and all the gang, as represented by their tool, HOFFMAN.

Out of Season.

The wonderful audacity of modern science is shown in nothing more strongly than in our defiance of the seasons. THOMPSON could never have written his poem in our day. Summer has long been made to nestle in the very lap of Winter through the simple aid of coals and conservatories, and for all the fortunate ones of the earth who desire it life was perpetual June. But now it seems we have taken another step. Not content with turning Winter into Summer, we are about to transform Summer into Winter. In the very midst of this bright and balmy October weather—while warm clothing is an affliction—we are invited to repair to an uptown skating rink and there disport ourselves on real ice, eight inches thick. After this it might be well for Mr. SWINBURNE to reverse his absolete paradox about the roses of December and the frosts of June.

If this sort of progress continues, we shall begin to feel as if we were living at the antipodes, where everything goes by contraries, where the trees grow with their roots upward, and where the cherry-pits are found outside of the fruit. We shall expect to have skillful aeronauts for going up with an improved electric machine and tapping the clouds for rain whenever desired, or ingenious navigators with highly improved air-pumps making the winds blow as they list. Perhaps some day we may come to regulate the heat and light of the sun, as we regulate the heat of our furnaces, or the light of our kerosene-lamps. Comparing the achievements of the present with the apparent impossibilities of the past, it is hard to say what expectation is too wild for the future.

The Aurora Borealis.

Closely following the earthquake, we have been visited with an auroral display of an unusual and beautiful character. The exhibition, which has been widely observed throughout the country, has continued for several nights, but was most brilliant in this vicinity on Monday night and Tuesday morning. In some places it has been diversified by meteors, one of which is reported at Concord, N. H., on Sunday morning. This passed over the town of Enfield, from north-east to south-west, and is described as having been larger than a cart-wheel, and to have been of most vivid colors. It dropped into what is called Shaker Pond, and the spectators say that its sulphurous trail was visible for fifteen minutes after it fell. Reports from Cleveland and Cincinnati, dated Oct. 24, announce a splendid display of aurora at both cities, on the same morning, at 5 o'clock.

The peculiarity of all these displays, like that at New-York, consisted in the bright crimson hue of the spurs or brushes of light. Sometimes, indeed, the coloring changed to a uniform dull red, as if it had been the fringe of a vast but distant conflagration; but the ruddy spears of flame would soon return, and easily realize to the imagination the fears of by-gone generations, who saw in the fellows to these strange sights—

"Fierce, fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war."

The spectacle, too, precisely recalled the earliest account we possess of such phenomena—that by ARISTOTLE—who speaks of it as "resembling flame mingled with smoke seen on calm nights, or like burning stubble seen afar off, and presenting purple, bright red and blood-colored hues." It likewise brought to mind the memorable sights once seen over Jerusalem, and which CROLY, in his *Salathiel*, so powerfully amplifies from Holy Writ.

Modern science has suggested, without conclusively proving, various causes for the aurora, but the frequent and harmless recurrence of the displays, their common characteristics, and the explanation of other once mysterious natural phenomena, prevent the "northern lights" from longer exciting fear. Of the various solutions, that of Prof. OLMSTEAD is, perhaps, the most plausible. He considers the aurora to be due to nebulous matter, like that which furnishes material for meteoric showers, or the zodiacal light. The light, he thinks, is caused by the friction of the earth in plunging with its atmosphere through this matter, which, being partly metallic, thus gives rise to the concurrent magnetic phenomena. Like other theories on the subject, this is open to objections, although possibly to fewer than the rest. A theory which shall be accompanied by absolute demonstration, is yet to be discovered.

With regard to an alleged tampering with the City bonds, their issue and their amount, in the interest of the Tammany leaders, the *Express* says: "If the Controller violates the law the peril is great and penalties severe." This may be the best answer the *Express* can invent, but it really is no answer at all. We know that the law requires the Controller to make a certain report, but he nevertheless makes none. Is he more likely to respect one provision of law than another? The only satisfactory method of removing the suspicions which exist, and of proving that the accounts of the Controller's office are right, is investigation into every branch of his office by capable and trustworthy citizens. The shrewdness of the Controller is not disputed. The honesty of his administration is the doubtful point.

If the statement can be credited that the members of the French Provisional Government at Tours have accepted the principle of the armistice, it is a very important one. That principle, it may be remembered, was territorial cession without any specification as to its extent. So far as can be gathered from recent indications, the sentiments of the Parisian section of the Government are not likely to be in accord with those of their colleagues. Individually, they may conjecture such a basis to be inevitable, but in the present temper of the inhabitants of the capital, it will probably be found unsafe to make any such concession. An armistice would, besides, only hasten the approaching starvation of Paris, while depriving it of the power to strike a blow in defense, so that, on all grounds, its present acceptance seems far from likely.

Harper's Weekly gives us another of NAST's inimitable cartoons to forward the Anti-Tammany crusade. It is entitled "Our Modern Falstaff Reviewing his Army," and has been suggested by our article of Oct. 11, headed, "The Paradise of Repeaters." The fat knight is represented in the person of TWEED; SWEENY makes an appropriate *Bardolph*; JIM FISK, surmounted by a military cap, bearing the number of the gallant Ninth, is a good figure for the braggart and bully, *Pistol*. The Mephistophelian countenance of GOULD gives, from the background, a sinister look at the scene, and may possibly be taken for *Justice Shallow*. Gov. HOFFMAN appears as the diminutive page of the Knight of Coventry, and sustains, with exceeding difficulty, the two-handled sword of his master. The army of [illegible] is a [illegible] tive one, the double file, so far as visible, containing the most diverse types of local ruffianism, and being entirely worthy of the knot of [illegible]. Mr. NAST will add much to his reputation by such cartoons as this.

The Republican Party in this State will hereafter revert to the present campaign as the beginning of a new era in its fortunes. The mercenaries who have cursed the party for years have at length been driven out. The fraud that has been perpetrated under the name of the Union Republican General Committee can be continued no longer. It has been crushed under the load of indignation which its impudence has excited. The partisan hucksters who have lived by it, and who have cultivated Republican confidence that they might more easily and effectually betray Republican interests, must henceforth march in Tammany's ranks. The reconstructed organization which the Republican County Convention has perfected, with the full concurrence of the State Committee, will bring together the honest Republicans of the City, and will insure the conduct of future elections on a basis of principle.

No greater danger to the pure Republic in France can be imagined than the efforts made in the south to set up the Republic, democratic and social. The red flag, as LAMARTINE said, has only made the tour of the Champs de Mars, dripping with the blood of the people; and if anything can throw the French peasantry into the hands of the first royal pretender or dictator that turns up, it will be the threatened advent of socialism. Marseilles seems determined to more than equal the excesses of Lyons, and to gain an unenviable notoriety as a centre of disaffection in the hour of danger.

"The charges of corruption which have been made against the City officers are believed, because no denial is made to them." Mr. LEDWITH made the remark at the meeting of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, and the same idea must have occurred to thousands. It cannot be alleged that we have dealt only in generalities in the present contest. We have again and again preferred specific accusations against the Tammany officials, we have asserted the existence of a huge deficiency in the City accounts, and we have arraigned the Controller for a violation of law in failing to issue a report on the affairs of his Department. These are not the ordinary charges which people expect to hear in every campaign. They affect so directly the integrity of men occupying high municipal positions, that it is impossible to conceive how honest men can remain silent under them. Yet SWEENY, HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY are dumb in the presence of their accusers. Their organs are silent as the grave in reference to these matters. Is it surprising that the public accept this silence as a confession of guilt?

Democratic assaults upon the National Government for no other reason than that it intends to secure the enforcement of a national enactment, reveal the old rebel spirit and rest upon the old rebel foundation. The Tammany journals exalt the State over all other authority. They declare that local law shall override federal law. They propose that local Courts shall circumvent federal efforts to carry into effect provisions that are applicable to the whole country. They announce that if United States soldiers be not cut to pieces by the State Militia it will be because of Gov. HOFFMAN's forbearance. They assert that the Tammany mob—the hordes of robbers and ruffians whom Tammany retains in its service—is strong enough to take possession of the City and hold it in defiance of national power. The absurdity of these declarations does not lessen their criminality. Tammany simply reasserts the doctrine of resistance to the principle of the Union which was expressed two years ago in the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Missionary Labors Among the Indians—Meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions.

The Episcopal Board of Missions, which has been in session here during the past few days, had a missionary meeting, last evening, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Bishops POTTER, WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois; WHIPPLE, of Nebraska; CLARKSON, LITTLEJOHN, and several clergymen were present. After reading the evening prayers, Bishop WHITEHOUSE presided, and in a few remarks alluded to the awakening of the Church and of the National Government to interest themselves in the Indians of this continent, and the combination of circumstances that now seemed to favor practical efforts for their evangelization.

A Chippewa Indian, and a missionary among his people in White Earth Reservation, Minn., 200 miles west of St. Paul, being called upon, said that he was rejoiced to find that the Church was beginning to take an interest in the red men. Heretofore the Press and the people had treated them as if they were beyond the pale of human civilization. But he had heard different words during the past few days, and he would return to the Reservation to reassure the hearts of his people. He had now a church of 200 native Christians at White Earth, gathered in during a very brief period, and he predicted that in five years, if they are properly treated, they will all become civilized and christianized and independent. But they are driven from place to place. They are all eager and willing to work, and many of them have little ten-acre plots sowed with corn and other grain.

Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. R. BRUNOT, President of the Indian Commission, gave an interesting and detailed account of recent visits of theirs to the Chippewas of Minnesota, the Yankton and Santee Sioux, Poncas and Spotted Tail's tribe of Brule Sioux Indians; and Bishop WHIPPLE described the general moral condition of the Indians of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota, with whom he has labored for eleven years. Donations of money and clothing, agricultural implements, and everything necessary for a civilized community are greatly needed and are asked for. The Episcopal Church has obtained a pledge from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, that they will not allow the Indians to be disturbed, and the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior are heartily co-operating with the Commission, so that under the new régime the red men are likely to have justice done toward them at last.

Personal.

Gen. CHARLES ROOME, District Deputy Grand Master of Masons for the newly-formed Masonic District in this City, was last evening, at his residence No. 47 West Thirty-third-street, made the recipient of a valuable Masonic jewel, pertaining to the thirty-second degree of Masonry, a gift of his personal friends. The presentation was made by SAMUEL DOWN, Esq. The jewel is of gold, very heavy, and in all its details perfect of its kind. Quite a large number of distinguished Masons were present during the evening, among whom was M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of the State.

We perceive that Col. T. B. THORPE is announced among the regular Republican speakers. The Colonel is one of the best, most earnest and useful advocates of the Administration.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown; Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana; Col. F. C. Maude, of the British Army; Hon. Israel Spencer, of Syracuse; Hon. Andrew Graham, of Louisville, and F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. N. G. Parker, of South Carolina; Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Hon. Frank Kings, of Virginia, are at the Hoffman House. Ex-Senator Stark, of Oregon, Judge Brown, of Ogdensburg; Dr. Parks, of Boston, and J. Tucker, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Gov. Alvord, of Indiana; Gen. Kane, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. J. D. F. Lee, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. M. Mathews, of Middletown; Hon. C. L. Sharpley, of Philadelphia, and N. H. Sharpe, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. A. Norton, of Michigan; J. J. Smith, of Rhode Island; E. C. Thompson, of Rochester, and L. L. Clark, of Kalamazoo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prof. Risley, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Tammany and the National Government—Prompt Removal of Tammany Republicans—The English Mission—The Patent Office—Coinage of September.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Attorney-General AKERMAN returned from New-York this morning and had an interview with the President during the day. He represents matters in good shape, and the United States officers resolute and determined. The fright of the Tammany adherents at the discovery that the Government really means to back up its officers is somewhat amusing. They have relieved Gen. McDOWELL and put Gen. TERRY in command, when nothing of the kind has been thought of. A panic was not anticipated quite so soon, but indications of it are already apparent. The news here today that the Grand Jury has promptly indicted twenty of the repeaters is hailed with much satisfaction as an indication that the Courts will heartily co-operate with the executive officers in the enforcement of the laws. NORMAN STRATTON, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed Civil Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, vice GEORGE W. VAN CLEFT, gone over to Tammany. Mr. VAN CLEFT was here today, endeavoring to save his bacon, but in vain. In this matter of making removals the Administration will exercise a careful discrimination, and make changes only in cases where it is patent that the persons holding positions are in the pay or interest of the Democracy. Then it will put its foot upon them.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Senator MORTON will arrive here to-morrow morning. Nothing further has been developed regarding the English Mission, and speculation upon it is absurd, since nobody knows anything about it but the President and Mr. FISH, and neither will tell.

PERSONAL.

Gen. PLEASONTON and Gen. F. H. JONES were here, today, on revenue and post-office business, and other affairs, principally the latter. Gen. BRISTOW, the newly-appointed Solicitor-General, arrived here today, and will enter upon the duties of the office to-morrow.

REVENUE DECISION.

Hon. D. H. BARRON, Fifth Auditor, has issued a circular notifying Assessors of Internal Revenue that to avoid an overpayment of commissions, no allowance will hereafter be made until the receipts on assessments, as returned on form No. 51, shall exceed the whole amount of exemption for the fiscal year. The commissions on distilled spirits will be allowed, as heretofore, upon the amount of tax-paid stamps accounted for by the Collector, without reference to the above rule.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Office is receiving its full share of abuse from those who are opposing the reforms which the present Commissioner has so successfully introduced. The statement has been widely circulated of late that only 60,000 patents were issued before Commissioner FISHER came into office, and that the number was now over 120,000. The facts are that the first patent signed by Commissioner FISHER was No. 90,367. The last was No. 108,748. This is less than 20,000 in eighteen months, and less per annum than were issued in the two years preceding his administration. The number, instead of increasing, has decreased under the stringent regulations at present enforced. The statements that the Commissioner was ever engaged as patent agent in any sewing-machine case before the Patent Office, or any other case which has been revived under a late act, or that he has granted any patent whatever that was refused by the former Commissioners or Judges are each without the slightest foundation in truth. No application of the kind has ever been before him, and he has not heard or decided any case with which he had anything to do as counsel. It is notorious that from the beginning of his administration he was opposed to the revival and patenting of old cases. This was one of the issues made last Winter between himself on the one side and the Patent Agents and ex-Judge FISHER on the other.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue instructs the Collector at Philadelphia that medicinal bitters, or such as are claimed so to be in distinction from rectified spirits, cannot conveniently be stamped unless put up in the ordinary mode of bottling bitters and other medicinal preparations. Neither can they be safely shipped unless they are marked, branded and stamped as rectified spirits, or stamped as medicine under schedule C. In order to sell and ship such preparations in bulk, the manufacturers must have prepared proprietary stamps suited to the various sized packages which he proposes to employ; that such stamps, if used, would only cover the bitters so long as they remained in the original packages, and if they should, after sale, be drawn off by the purchasers, and put up in bottles and labelled as medicinal bitters, they would again become liable to be stamped according to the retail price of each bottle.... The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a Tax Manual for cigar manufacturers in order to guard against frauds and to insure the enforcement of the law.

POSTAGE TO MANITOBA.

As the province of Manitoba, comprising the Red River Settlements, now forms a part of the Dominion of Canada, the correspondence of all descriptions passing between the United States and Manitoba, via Pembina and Dakota, will hereafter be subject to the same regulations and rates of postage as apply to the correspondence exchanged with other provinces of Canada.

MISSIONS AND COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

It appears, from the Fifth Auditor's report, just completed, that the expenses of missions abroad for the year ending with June, 1869, being last returns received, were $1,404,000, and that the total cost of collecting the Internal Revenue for the same period was $8,128,000, the amount collected being nearly $140,000,000.

COINAGE OF SEPTEMBER.

The gold deposits at the Mint at Philadelphia, for the month of September, were $212,809 71; the silver deposits and purchases, $75,632 84; total, $288,532 05. The gold coinage for the same month was $557,900; fine bars, $12,785 14; the silver coinage was $16,300; fine bars, $20,394 91; the nickel coinage of three and five cent pieces was $27,700, and the bronze coinage of one and two cent pieces was $4,850; total coinage, $606,150; total bars stamped, $36,170 05. The gold deposits for the same month at the United States Assay Office, in New-York, were $642,510; the silver deposits, $111,351 58; gold bars stamped, $645,415 68, and silver bars stamped, $97,198 88. The gold coinage at the Branch Mint at Carson City, was $7,050, and the silver coinage, $925; total coinage, $7,975. The gold bullion deposited at the Branch Mint in Denver, Col., for the same period, was $160,338 96. The deposits and coinage of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, for September, have not been received.

The English Mission—Wendell Phillips' Chances.

"It is generally reported from Washington," says the Boston *Journal*, "that WENDELL PHILLIPS has been suggested to the President as a suitable man to nominate as Minister to England, but that the President does not receive the suggestion very favorably, at least not now, whatever he may once have thought, to the contrary, as Mr. PHILLIPS (according to one of our special dispatches,) would seem to imply. Gen. GRANT has had time, doubtless, to familiarize himself with Mr. PHILLIPS' record, and his cautious conclusion is very natural. What might not be expected of such a minister to Great Britain? Perhaps his first demonstration would be a violent philippic against Mr. GLADSTONE and his cabinet. Or else, reverting to his policy at the outbreak of the secession, Mr. PHILLIPS might contend that Great Britain had a right to exercise its own judgment about paying for *Alabama* claims, and that coercion by the United States Government ought to be resisted by its own citizens. In short, there is no telling what such an ambassador would do, and the President knows it as well as the people of Massachusetts."

SUMNER ON THE WAR.

His Lecture in Boston: "The Duel Between France and Prussia."

War Generally Denounced—Napoleon's Blunder and William's Opportunity—The Conditions of Peace—Lessons of the Present War—Abolition of all Standing Armies.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER delivered his great lecture, which he has been carefully preparing the past season, this evening, in the Music Hall, before a large and brilliant audience, including many prominent people. The title of the lecture was "The Duel Between France and Prussia." It was substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I am to speak of the duel between France and Prussia, with its lesson to civilization. In calling the terrible war now waging a duel, I might content myself with classical authority, *duellum* being a well-known Latin word for war. The historian LIVY makes a Roman declare that affairs are to be settled "by a pure and pious duel;" the dramatist PLAUTUS, has a character in one of his plays, who obtains great riches "by the duelling art," meaning the art of war; and HORACE, the exquisite master of language, hails the age of AUGUSTUS with the Temple of Janus closed and "free from duels," meaning at peace, for then only was that famous temple shut. But no classical authority is needed for this designation. War as conducted under international law, between two organized nations, is in all respects a duel, according to the just signification of this word, differing from that between two individuals only in the number of the combatants. The variance is of proportion merely, each nation being an individual who appeals to the sword as arbiter, and in each case the combat is subject to rules constituting a code by which the two parties are bound. For long years before civilization prevailed, the code governing the duel between individuals was as fixed and minute as that which governs the larger duel between nations, and the duel itself was simply a mode of deciding questions between individuals. In presenting this comparison, I expose myself to criticism only from those who have not considered this interesting subject in the light of history and of reason. The parallel is complete. Modern war is the duel of the Dark Ages, magnified, amplified, extended so as to embrace nations; nor is it any less a duel, because the combat is quickened and sustained by the energies of self-defence, or because, when a champion falls and lies on the ground, he is brutally treated. [The speaker here quoted several historical instances in support of his declaration, and to show how essential it is to that assured peace which civilization requires, that the duel, which is no longer tolerated as arbiter between individuals, between towns, between counties, between provinces, should cease to be tolerated as such between nations. Then passing to a consideration of the question, how can this terrible controversy be adjusted? he remarked:] I see no practical way, which shall reconcile the sensibilities of France with the guarantees due to Prussia, short of a radical change in the war system itself. That security for the future, which Prussia may justly exact, can be obtained in no way so well as by the disarmament of France, to be followed naturally by the disarmament of other nations, and the substitution of some peaceful tribunal for the existing trial by battle. Any dismemberment or curtailment of territory will be poor and inadequate, for it will leave behind a perpetual sting. Something better must be done. [He then reviewed at considerable length the history of the war, showing its extraordinary suddenness, the flimsy pretext, the intense interest the world over in the preliminary movements, the efforts of the neutrals in behalf of peace, and the rapid gathering of the soldier of the armies for the contest. He then continued:]

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

How this war proceeded I need not recount. You have all read the record day by day, sorrowing for humanity,—how, after a brief interval of preparation or hesitation, the two combatants first crossed swords at Saarbrücken, within the German frontier, and the young Prince Imperial performed his part in picking up a bullet from the field, which the Emperor promptly reported by telegraph to the Empress; how this little military success is all that was vouchsafed to the man who began the war; how on the 2d of August, fourteen days after the formal declaration, the Germans first trod the soil of France; how soon thereafter victory followed first on the hillsides of Wissembourg and then of Woerth, shattering the army of MCMAHON, to which the Empire was looking so confidently; how another large army under BAZAINE was driven within the strong fortress of Metz; how all the fortresses, bristling with guns and frowning upon Germany, were invested; how battle followed battle on various fields, where death was the great conqueror,—how, with help of modern art, war showed itself to be murder by machinery,—how MCMAHON, gathering together his scattered men and strengthening them with reinforcements, attempted to relieve BAZAINE,—how at last, after long marches, his large army found itself shut up at Sedan with a tempest of fire beating upon its huddled ranks, so that its only safety was capitulation,—how, with the capitulation of the army was the submission of the Emperor himself, who gave his sword to the King of Prussia and became prisoner of war—and how, on the reception of this news at Paris, LOUIS NAPOLEON and his dynasty were divested of their powers and the Empire was lost in the Republic. These things you know. I need not dwell on them. Not to battles and their fearful vicissitudes, where all is incarnadined with blood, must we look, but to the ideas which prevail—as for the measure of time we look, not to the pendulum in its oscillations, but to the clock in the tower, whose striking tells the hours. A great hour for humanity sounded when the Republic was proclaimed. And this I say, even should it fail again; for every attempt contributes to the final triumph.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The fall of LOUIS NAPOLEON is natural. It is hard to see how it could be otherwise, so long as we continue

"To assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to man."

Had he remained successful to the end, and died peacefully on the throne, his name would have been a perpetual encouragement to dishonesty and crime. By treachery without parallel, breaking repeated promises and his oath of office, he was able to trample on the Republic. Taking his place in the National Assembly after long exile, the adventurer made haste to declare his exultation in regaining his country and all his rights as a citizen, with the ejaculation, "The Republic has done me this good! let the Republic receive my oath of gratitude, my oath of devotion!" and next he proclaimed that there was nobody to surpass him in determined devotion "to the defense of order and to the establishment of the Republic." Good words these. Then again, when candidate for the Presidency, in a manifesto to the electors, he gave another pledge, announcing that he "would devote himself altogether, without mental reservation, to the establishment of a Republic, wise in its laws, honest in its counsels, great and strong in its acts," and he volunteered further words, binding him in special loyalty, saying that he "should make it a point of honor to leave to his successor, at the end of four years, power strengthened, liberty intact, real progress accomplished." How these plain and unequivocal engagements were openly broken you shall see. Chosen by the popular voice, his inauguration took place as President of the Republic, when he solemnly renewed the engagements already assumed. Ascending from his seat in the Assembly to the tribune, and holding up his hand, he took the following oath of office: "In presence of God, and before the French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to continue faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to perform all the duties which the Constitution imposes on me." This was an oath. Then, addressing the Assembly, he said "The suffrages of the nation and the oath which I have just taken prescribe my future conduct. My duty is traced. I will perform it as a *man of honor*." Again he attests his honor. Then, after deserved tribute to his immediate predecessor and rival, Gen. CAVAIGNAC, on his loyalty of character and that sentiment of duty which he declares to be "the first quality in the chief of a State," he renews his vows to the Republic, saying, "We have, citizen representatives, a great mission to fulfill; it is to found a Republic in the interest of all;" and he closed amid cheers for the Republic. And yet, in the face of this oath of office and this succession of most solemn pledges, where he twice attested his honor, he had hardly become President before he commenced plotting to make himself Emperor, until at last, by violence and blood, he succeeded in overthrowing the Republic, to which he was bound by obligations of gratitude and duty, as well as by engagements in such various form. The Empire was declared. Then followed his marriage, and a dynastic ambition to assure the crown for his son. Early in life a "charcoal" conspirator against kings, he now became a crowned conspirator against republics. The name of republic was to him a reproof, while its glory was a menace. Against the Roman Republic he conspired early; and when the rebellion waged by slavery seemed to afford opportunity, he conspired against our Republic, promoting, as far as he dared, the independence of the slave States, and at the same time on the ruins of the Mexican Republic setting up a mock Empire. In similar spirit has he conspired against German unity, whose just strength promised to be a wall against his unprincipled ambition. This is but an outline of that incomparable perfidy, which, after a career of seeming success, is brought to a close. Of a fallen man I would say nothing; but, for the sake of humanity, LOUIS NAPOLEON should be exposed. He was of evil example, extending with his influence. To measure the vastness of this detriment is impossible. In sacrificing the Republic to his own aggrandizement, in ruling for a dynasty rather than the people, in subordinating the peace of the world to his own wicked ambition for his boy, he set an example of selfishness, and in proportion to his triumph was mankind corrupted in its judgment of human conduct. Teaching men to seek ascendency at the expense of duty, he demoralized not only France, but the world. Unquestionably part of this evil example was his falsehood to the Republic. Promise, pledge, honor, oath, were all violated in this monstrous treason. Never in history was greater turpitude. Unquestionably he could have saved the Republic, but he preferred his own exaltation. As I am a Republican, and believe republican institutions for the good of mankind, I cannot pardon the traitor. The people of France are ignorant; he did not care to have them educated, for their ignorance was his strength. With education bestowed by him the Republic would have been assured. And even after the Empire, had he thought more of education and less of his dynasty, there would have been a civilization throughout France making war impossible. Unquestionably the present war is his work, instituted for his imagined advantage. BACON, in one of his remarkable apothegms, tells us that "Extreme self-lovers will set a man's house on fire, though it were but to roast their eggs." LOUIS NAPOLEON has set Europe on fire to roast his. Beyond the continuing offence of his public life, I charge upon him three special and unpardonable crimes: first, that violation of public duty and public faith, contrary to all solemnities of promise, by which the whole order of society was weakened and human character was degraded; secondly, disloyalty to republican institutions, so that through him the Republic has been arrested in Europe; and, thirdly, this cruel and causeless war, of which he is the guilty author.

PEACE AFTER CAPITULATION AT SEDAN.

Vain are lessons of the past or texts of prudence against that spirit of war which finds sanction and regulation in international law. While I speak, the two champions still stand front to front, Germany exulting in victory, but France in no respect submissive. The duel still rages, although one of the champions is pressed to earth, as in that early combat, where the Chevalier BAYARD, so eminent in chivalry, thrust his dagger into the nostrils of his fallen foe, and then dragged his dead body off the field. History now repeats itself, and we witness in Germany the very conduct condemned in the famous French knight. The French Emperor was the aggressor. He began this fatal duel. Let him fall, but not the people of France. Cruelly already have they expiated their offense in accepting such a ruler. Not always should they suffer. Enough of waste, enough of sacrifice, enough of slaughter have they undergone. Enough have they felt the accursed hoof of war. It is easy to see now that, after the capitulation at Sedan, there was a double mistake: first, on the part of Germany, which, as magnanimous conqueror, should have proposed peace; and, secondly, on the part of the Republic, which should have declined to wage a war of Imperialism. With the capitulation of the Emperor the dynastic question was closed. There was no longer pretension or pretext, nor was there occasion for war. The two parties should have come to an understanding. Why continue this terrible homicidal, fratricidal, suicidal combat, fraught with mutual death and sacrifice? Why march on Paris? To what end? If for the humiliation of France, then must it be condemned.

THREE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

In arriving at terms of peace there are at least three conditions which cannot be overlooked in the interest of civilization, and that the peace may be such in reality as in name, and not an armistice only—three postulates which stand above all question, and dominate this debate, so that any essential departure from them must end in wretched failure. The first is the natural requirement of Germany that there shall be completest guarantee against future aggression, constituting what is so well known among us as "Security for the future." Count BISMARCK, with an exaggeration hardly pardonable, alleges more than twenty invasions of Germany by France, and declares that these must be stopped forever. Many or few they must be stopped forever. The second condition to be regarded is the natural requirement of France that the guarantee, while sufficient, shall be such as not to wound needlessly the sentiments of the French people, or to offend any principle of public law. It is difficult to question these two postulates, at least in the abstract. Only when we come to the application is there opportunity for difference. The third postulate, demanded alike by justice and humanity, is the establishment of some rule by which the recurrence of such a barbarous duel shall be prevented. It will not be enough to obtain a guarantee for Germany; there must be a guarantee for civilization itself. On careful inquiry, it will be seen that all these can be accomplished in one way only, which I will describe when I have first shown what is now put forward and discussed as the claim of Germany, under two different heads, indemnity and guarantee.

INDEMNITY OF GERMANY.

I have already spoken of guarantee as an essential condition. Indemnity is not essential. At the close of our war with slavery, we said nothing of indemnity. For the life of the citizen, there could be no indemnity; nor was it practicable even for the treasure sacrificed. Security for the future was all that our nation required, and this was found in provisions of law and Constitution establishing equal rights. From various intimations, it is evident that Germany will not be content without indemnity in money on a large scale; and it is also evident that France, the aggressor, cannot, when conquered, deny liability to a certain extent. The question will be on the amount. Already German calculators begin to array their unrelenting figures. One of these insists that the indemnity shall not only cover outlay for the German army—pensions of widows and invalids, maintenance and support of French wounded and prisoners, compensation to Germans expelled from France, also damage suffered by the territory to be annexed, especially Strasbourg; but it is also to cover indirect damages, large in amount, as, loss to the nation from change of productive laborers into soldiers, loss from killing and disabling so many laborers, and, generally, loss from suspension of trade and manufactures, depreciation of national property, and diminution of the public revenues, all of which, according to a recent estimate, reach the fearful sum total of 4,[illegible],000,000 francs, or nearly one thousand million dollars. Of this sum 1,355,000,000 francs are on account of the army, 1,[illegible]0,000,000 for direct damage, 2,[illegible]0,000,000 for indirect damage, and 200,000,000 for damage to the reconquered provinces. Still further, the Berlin Chamber of Commerce insists on indemnity not only for actual loss of ships and cargoes from the blockade, but also for damages on account of detention. Much of this many-headed account, which I introduce in order to open the case in its extent, will be opposed by France, as fabulous, consequential and remote. The practical question will be, can one nation do wrong to another without paying for the damage, whatever it may be, direct or indirect, always provided it be susceptible of estimate? Here I content myself with the remark that, while in the settlement of international differences, there is no place for technicality; there is always room for moderation.

GUARANTEE OF DISMEMBERMENT.

Vast as may be the claim of indemnity, it opens no question so calculated to touch the sensibilities of France as the claim of guarantee already announced by Germany. On this head we are not left to conjecture. From her first victory we have been assured that Germany would claim Alsace and German Lorraine, with their famous strongholds; and now we have the statement of Count BISMARCK, in a diplomatic circular, that he expects to remove the German frontier further west, meaning to the Vosges Mountains, and to convert the fortresses into what he calls "defensive strongholds of Germany." Then, with larger view, he declares, that, "in rendering it more difficult for France, from whom all European troubles have so long proceeded, to assume the offensive, we likewise promote the common interest of Europe, which demands the preservation of peace." Here is just recognition of peace as the common interest of Europe, to be assured by disabling France. How shall this be done? The German Minister sees nothing but dismemberment, consecrated by a treaty of peace. With diplomatic shears he would cut off a portion of French territory, and, taking from it the name of France, stamp upon it the trade-mark of Germany. Two of its richest and most precious provinces, for two centuries constituent parts of the great nation, with that ancient cathedral city, the pride of the Rhine, long years ago fortified by VAUBAN as "the strongest barrier of France," are to be severed, and with them a large and industrious population, which, while preserving the German language, have so far blended with France as to become Frenchmen. This is the German proposition, which I call the guarantee of dismemberment. One argument for this proposition is brushed aside easily. Had the fortune of war been adverse to Germany, it is said, peace would have been dictated at Berlin, perhaps at Königsberg, and France would have carried her frontier eastward to the Rhine, dismembering Germany. Such, I doubt not, would have been the attempt. The conception is entirely worthy of that Imperial levity with which the war began. But the mad-cap menace of the French Empire cannot be the measure of German justice. It is for Germany to show that, notwithstanding this wildness, she knows how to be just. Dismemberment on this account would be only another form of retaliation; but retaliation is barbarous. To the argument, that these provinces, with their strongholds, are needed for the defense of Germany, there is the obvious reply, that, if cut off from France contrary to the wishes of the local population, and with the French people in chronic irritation on this account, they will be places of weakness rather than strength, strongholds of disaffection rather than defense, to be held always at the cannon's mouth. Does Germany seek lasting peace? Not in this way can it be had. A painful exaction, enforced by triumphant arms, must create a sentiment of hostility in France, suppressed for a season, but ready at a propitious moment to break forth in violence, so that between the two conterminous nations there will be nothing better than a peace where each sleeps on its arms,—which is but an armed peace. Such for weary years has been the condition of nations. Is Germany determined to prolong the awful curse? Will her most enlightened people, with poetry, music, literature, philosophy, science and religion as constant ministers, to whom has been opened so rarest degree the whole [illegible] knowledge, persevere in a brutal policy belonging to another age, and utterly alien to that superior civilization which is so truly theirs? There is another consideration, not only of justice, but of public law, which cannot be overcome. The people of these provinces are unwilling to be separated from France. This is enough. France cannot sell or transfer them against their consent. Consult the great masters, and you will find their concurring authority. Nor can it be forgotten how inconsistent is the guarantee of dismemberment with that heroic passion for national unity which is the glory of Germany. National unity is not less the right of France than of Germany, and these provinces, though in former centuries German and still preserving the German speech, belong to the existing unity of France—unless, according to the popular song, the German's Fatherland extends

"Far as the German accent rings;"

and then the conqueror must insist on Switzerland, and why not cross the Atlantic to dictate laws in Pennsylvania and Chicago? But this same song has a better verse, telling that the German's Fatherland

"Where in the heart love warmly lies."

But in these coveted Provinces it is the love for France and not for Germany which prevails.

GUARANTEE OF DISARMAMENT.

The guarantee of dismemberment, when brought to the touchstone of the three essential conditions, is found wanting. Dismissing it as unsatisfactory, I come to that other guarantee where these conditions are all fulfilled, and we find security for Germany without offense to the just sentiments of France, and also a new safeguard to civilization. Against the guarantee of dismemberment I oppose the guarantee of disarmament. By disarmament I mean the razing of the French fortifications and the abolition of the standing army, except that minimum of force required for purposes of police. How completely this satisfies the conditions already named is obvious. For Germany there would be on the side of France absolute repose, so that Count BISMARCK need not fear another invasion, while France, saved from intolerable humiliation, would herself be free to profit by the new civilization. Nor is this guarantee otherwise than practical in every respect, and the more it is examined, will its inestimable advantage be apparent. 1. There is, first, its most obvious economy, which is so glaring, that, according to a familiar French expression, "it leaps into the eyes." Undertaking even briefly to set it forth, I seem to follow the proverb, and "show the sun with a lantern." According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the appropriations for the army of France during the year of peace before the war were 5[illegible] francs, or about $117,000,000. Give up the standing army, and this considerable sum disappears from the annual budget. But this retrenchment represents only partially the prodigious economy. Beyond the annual outlay is the loss to the nation by the change of producers into non-producers. Admitting that in France the average annual production of a soldier usefully employed would be only fifty dollars, and multiplying this small allowance by the numbers of the standing army, you have another amount to be piled upon the military appropriations. Is it too much to expect that this surpassing waste shall be stopped? Must the extravagance born of war, and nursed by long tradition, continue to drain the resources of the land? Where is reason? Where humanity? A decree abolishing the standing army would be better for the French people, and more productive, than the richest gold mine discovered in every department of France. Nor can imagination picture the fruitful result. I speak now only in the light of economy. Relieved from intolerable burden, industry would lift itself to unimagined labors, and society be quickened anew. 2. Beyond this economy, which need not be argued, is the positive advantage, if not necessity, of such change for France. I do not speak on general grounds applicable to all nations, but on grounds peculiar to France at the present moment. Emerging from a most destructive war, she will be subjected to enormous and most exhaustive contributions of every kind. After satisfying Germany, she will find other obligations at home—some pressing directly upon the nation, and others upon individuals. Beyond the outstanding pay of soldiers, requisitions for supplies, pensions for the wounded and the families of the dead, and other extraordinary liabilities accumulating as never before in the same time, there will be the duty of renewing that internal prosperity which has received such a shock; and here the work of restoration will be costly, whether to the nation or the individual. Revenue must be regained; roads and bridges repaired; markets supplied; nor can we omit the large and multitudinous losses from ravage of fields, seizure of stock, suspension of business, stoppage of manufactures, interference with agriculture, and the whole terrible drain of war by which the people are impoverished and disabled. If to the necessary appropriation and expenditure for all these things is superadded the annual tax of a standing army, and that other drain from the change of producers into non-producers, plainly here is a supplementary burden of crushing weight. Talk of the last feather breaking the back of the camel! but never was camel loaded down as France. 3. Beyond even these considerations of economy and advantage I put the transcendent, priceless benefit of disarmament in the assurance of peace. Disarmament substitutes the constable for the soldier, and reduces the standing army to a police. The argument assumes, first, the needlessness of a standing army, and secondly its evil influences. All history is a vain word, and all experience is at fault, if large war preparations, of which the standing army is the type, have not been constant provocatives of war. Pretended protectors against war, they have been real instigators to war. They have excited the evil against which they were to guard. The habit of wearing arms in private life exercised a kindred influence. So long as this habit continued, society was darkened by personal combat, street-fight, duel and assassination. The standing army is to the nation what the sword was to the modern gentleman, the stiletto to the Italian, the knife to the Spaniard, the pistol to our slave-master, furnishing, like these, the means of death; and its possessor is not slow to use it.

EFFECT OF DISARMAMENT.

Thus is disarmament enforced on three several grounds: First, economy; secondly, positive advantage, if not necessity, for France; and thirdly, assurance of peace. No other guarantee promises so much. Does any other guarantee promise anything beyond the accident of force? Nor would France be alone. Dismissing to the arts of peace the large army victorious over slavery, our Republic has shown how disarmament can be accomplished. The example of France, so entirely reasonable, so profitable, so pacific, and so harmonious with ours, would spread. Conquering Germany could not resist its influence. Nations are taught by example more than by precept, and either is better than force. Other nations would follow; nor would Russia, elevated by her great act of enfranchisement, fail to seize her sublime opportunity. Popular rights, which are strongest always in assured peace, would have new triumphs. Instead of trial by battle for the decision of differences between nations, there would be peaceful substitutes, as arbitration, or, it may be, a congress of nations, and the United States of Europe would appear above the subsiding waters. The old juggle of balance of power, which has rested like a nightmare on Europe, would disappear, like that other less bloody fiction of balance of trade, and nations, like individuals, would all be equal before the law. Here our own country furnishes an illustration. So long as slavery prevailed among us, there was an attempt to preserve what was designated balance of power between the North and South, pivoting on slavery,—just as in Europe there has been an attempt to preserve balance of power among nations, pivoting on war. Too tardily is it seen that this famous balance, which has played such a part at home and abroad, is but an artificial contrivance instituted by power, which must give place to a simple accord derived from the natural condition of things. Why should not the harmony which has begun at home be extended abroad? Practicable and beneficent here, it must be the same there. Then would nations exist without perpetual and reciprocal watchfulness. But the first step is to discard the wasteful, oppressive, and pernicious provocative to war, which is yet maintained at such terrible cost. Today this glorious advance is presented to France and Germany.

KING WILLIAM AND COUNT BISMARCK.

Two personages at this present moment hold in their hands this great question teeming with a new civilization. Honest and determined, both are patriotic rather than cosmopolitan or Christian, believing in Prussia rather than humanity. And the patriotism so strong in each keeps still the early stage of iron. I refer to King WILLIAM and his Prime Minister, Count BISMARCK. More than any other European Sovereign, WILLIAM of Prussia possesses the infatuation of "divine right." He believes that he was appointed by God to be King,—differing here from LOUIS NAPOLEON, who, in a spirit of compromise, entitled himself Emperor "by the grace of God and the national will." This infatuation was illustrated at his coronation in ancient Königsberg, first home of Prussian royalty, and better famous as birth-place and life-long home of EMMANUEL KANT, when the King enacted a scene of melodrama which might be transferred from the church to the theatre. No other person was allowed to place the crown on his royal head. Lifting it from the altar, where it rested, he placed it there himself, in sign that he held it from Heaven and not from man, and next placed another on the head of the Queen, in sign that her dignity was derived from him. Then turning around, he brandished a gigantic sword in testimony of readiness to defend the nation. Since the battle of Sadowa, when the Austrian Empire was so suddenly shattered, he has believed himself providential sword-bearer of Germany, destined, perhaps, to revive the old glories of BARBAROSSA. His habits are soldierly, and, notwithstanding his seventy-three years, he continues to find pleasure in wearing the spiked helmet of the Prussian camp. Republicans smile when he speaks of "my army," "my allies" and "my people," but this egotism is the natural expression of the monarchical character, especially where the monarch believes that he holds by "divine right." His public conduct is in harmony with these conditions. He is a Protestant, and rules the land of Luther, but he is no friend to modern reform. The venerable system of war and prerogative is part of his inheritance handed down from fighting despots, and he evidently believes in it. His Minister, Count BISMARCK, is the partisan of "divine right," and like the King, [illegible] that hierarchical feudalism from which they are both derived. He is noble and believes in nobility. He believes also in force, as if he had the blood of the god Thor. He believes in war, and does not hesitate to throw its "iron dice," insisting upon the figure of the game. [illegible] the policy was most persistent. "Not through speeches and votes of the majority," he said, in 1862, "are the great questions of the time decided—that was the blunder of 1848 and 1849—but by steel and blood." Thus explicit was he. Having a policy, he became its representative, and very soon thereafter controlled the counsels of his sovereign, coming swiftly before the world; and yet his elevation was tardy. Born in 1815, he did not enter upon diplomacy until 1851, when thirty-six years of age, and only in 1862 became Prussian Minister at Paris, whence he was soon transferred to the Cabinet at Berlin as Prime Minister. Down to that time he was little known. His name is not found in any edition of the comprehensive French Dictionary of Contemporaries, (*Vapereau, Dictionnaire des Contemporains*,) not even its "additions and rectifications," until the supplement of 1863. But from this time he drew so large a share of public attention that the contemporary press of the world became the dictionary where his name was always found. Nobody doubts his intellectual resources, his courage or strength of will, but it is felt that he is naturally hard, and little affected by human sympathy. Therefore is he an excellent war minister. It remains to be seen if he will do as much for peace. His one idea has been the unity of Germany under the supremacy of Prussia, and here he encountered Austria, as he now encounters France. But in that larger unity, where nations will be conjoined in harmony, he can do less, so long at least as he continues a fanatic for Kings and a cynic toward popular institutions. Such is the King and such his Minister. I have described them that you may see how little help the great ideas already germinating from bloody fields will receive from these. In this respect they are as one.

TWO INFLUENCES VS. WAR SYSTEM.

Beyond the most persuasive influence of civilization, pleading as never before, with voice of reason and affection, that the universal tyrant and master-evil of Christendom, the War System, may cease, and the means now absorbed in its support be employed for the benefit of the human family, there are two special influences which cannot be without weight at this time. The first is German authority in the writings of philosophers, by whom Germany rules in thought; and the second is the uprising of the working-men: both against war as acknowledged arbiter between nations, and insisting upon peaceful substitutes. [These two points were enlarged upon at length,] and then the speaker continued:

ABOLITION OF THE WAR SYSTEM.

Such is the statement, with its many proofs, by which war is exhibited as the duel of nations, being the trial by battle of the Dark Ages. You have seen how nations, under existing international law, to which all are parties, refer their differences to this inexorable arbitrament, and then how, in our day and before our own eyes, two nations, eminent in civilization, have furnished an instance of the incredibly folly, waging together a world-convulsing, soul-harrowing and most barbarous contest. All ask how long the direful duel will be continued. Better ask, how long will be continued that war-system by which such a duel is authorized and regulated among nations? When will this legalized, organized crime be abolished? When at last will it be confessed that the law of right is the same for nations as for individuals, so that if trial by battle be impious for individuals, it is so for nations also? Against it are reason, and humanity, pleading as never before—economy asking for mighty help—peace with softest voice praying for safeguard—and then the authority of philosophy speaking by some of its greatest masters—all reinforced by the irrepressible, irresistible uprising of working-men in different nations. Precedents exist for the abolition of this duel, so completely in point, that, according to the lawyer's phrase, they "go on all fours" with the new case. Two of these have been already mentioned: First, when, at the Diet of Worms, in 1495, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN proclaimed a permanent peace throughout Germany, and abolished the "liberty" of private war; and, secondly, when, in 1521, the German Principalities stipulated "under no pretext to declare war against one another, nor to pursue their mutual differences by force of arms." But first in time, and perhaps in importance, was the great Ordinance of ST. LOUIS, King of France, promulgated at a Parliament in 1260, where he says, "We forbid to all persons throughout our dominions the trial by battle; and, instead of battles, we establish proofs by witnesses. * * * And these battles we abolish in our dominions forever." (*Guizot, Histoire de la Civilisation en France, Tome IV.*, pp. [illegible].) These at the time were great words, and they continue great as an example. Their acceptance by any two nations would begin the work of abolition, which would be completed on their adoption by a Congress of Nations, taking from war its existing sanction.

PERIL FROM THE WAR SYSTEM.

The duel now pending teaches the peril from continuance of the present system. If France and Germany can be brought so suddenly into collision on a mere pretext, what two nations are entirely safe? Where is the talisman for their protection? None, surely, except disarmament, which, therefore, for the interest of all nations, should be commenced. Prussia is now an acknowledged military power, "armed in complete steel;" but at what cost to her people, if not to mankind! Military citizenship, according to Prussian rule, is military serfdom, and on this is elevated a military despotism of singular grasp and power, operating throughout the whole nation like martial law or a state of siege. In Prussia the law tyrannically seizes every youth of eighteen, and, no matter what his calling or profession, compels him to military service for seven years. Three years he spends in the regular army, where his life is surrendered to the trade of blood. Then for four years he passes to the Landwehr, or militia, where he is subject to periodic military drills; then for nine years longer to the Landsturm, with liability to service in case of war until fifty. Wherever he may be in foreign lands, his military duty is paramount.

THE REPUBLIC.

In the abolition of the war system the will of the people must become all-powerful, exalting the Republic to its just place as the natural expression of citizenship. At St. Helena NAPOLEON uttered the famous prophecy, that in fifty years Europe would be Republican or Cossack. The fifty years expire in 1871. Evidently Europe will not be Cossack, unless the Cossack is already changed to Republican—as well may be, when it is known that since the great act of enfranchisement, in February, 1860, by which twenty-three millions of serfs were raised to citizenship, with the right to vote, 11,000 miles of railway have been opened in Russia, and 15,000 public schools. A better than NAPOLEON, who saw mankind with truer insight, LAFAYETTE, has recorded a clearer prophecy. At the foundation of the monument on Bunker Hill, on the semi-centennial anniversary of the battle, 17th June, 1825, our much-honored national guest gave as a toast: "Bunker Hill and the holy resistance to oppression, which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere. The next half-century's jubilee toast shall be to enfranchised Europe." The close of that half century, already so prolific, is at hand. Shall it behold the great jubilee with all its vastness of promise accomplished? Enfranchised Europe, foretold by LAFAYETTE, means not only the republic for all, but peace for all; it means the United States of Europe, with the war system abolished. Against that little faith through which so much fails in life, I declare my unalterable conviction, that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—thus simply described by ABRAHAM LINCOLN—is a necessity of civilization, not only because of that republican equality without distinction of birth, which it establishes, but for its assurance of permanent peace. All privilege is usurpation, and, like slavery, a state of war, relieved only by truce, to be broken by the people in their strength. To the people alone can mankind look for the repose of nations; but the Republic is the embodied people, constituting the highest type of civilization. All hail to the Republic, equal guardian of all, and angel of peace! Our own part is simple. It is, first, to keep out of war, and, next, to stand firm in those ideas which are the life of the Republic. Peace is our supreme vocation. To this we are called. By this we succeed. Our example is more than an army. But not on this account can we be indifferent, when human rights are assailed, or Republican institutions are in question. GARIBALDI asks for a "word," that easiest expression of power. Strange will it be when that is not given. To the Republic, and to all struggling for human rights, I give word, with heart on the lips. Word and heart I give. Nor would I have my country forget at any time, in the discharge of its transcendant duties, that, since the rule of conduct and of honor is the same for nations as for individuals, the greatest nation is that which does most for humanity.

Murder in Trenton, N. J.

The Coroner's jury at Trenton, on Tuesday night, returned a verdict in the case of Wm. ROESSLER, declaring that he "came to his death from concussion of the brain, caused by being kicked from the second or third step of the stairway of Freese's Hall, said kick being given by WM. KLEMANN." ROESSLER and KLEMANN had, while attending a ball at Freese's Hall, some altercation upon a matter of trivial importance. While ROESSLER was about to pass down the stairs at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in company with his family, KLEMANN kicked him with the above result. ROESSLER fell all the way to the bottom, striking on his head, and dying almost instantly. KLEMANN, after the deed, which was only witnessed by one person, attempted to escape, but was caught by one of the stewards of the Hall. KLEMANN was held to answer without bail. The excitement among the German population yesterday was intense.

Three of the rioters who were arrested for the difficulty at the Paterson Depot, on Monday, were yesterday sent to that place, where they will be tried. Their names are MULRANIE, HANLEY and CONNOLLY. COSGROVE was detained at Jersey City to await trial on another and previous indictment for which he is held.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

For some time past the Fire Commissioners have been extending and improving the fire telegraph, the chief feature of which is the introduction of the dial instruments, and instructing the Foremen and District Engineers in using them. These officers having now become competent to transmit messages by these instruments, a general order has been issued, informing the Department where the dials are placed, and under what restrictions they are to be used.

The Executive Committee of the National Tobacco Association met, yesterday, at its rooms, No. 106 Water-street, and adopted a series of resolutions, setting forth the demand for reduced and uniform taxes on tobacco, to be presented to the Convention soon to be held at Richmond, Va.

President BERGH has been invited to address the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, just organized at Providence, on the 27th inst. This is the thirteenth State which has adopted the laws and emblems of the parent institution of New-York, making in all twenty societies in the United States and Canada.

ELIAS FRANK, who stabbed FERDINAND SCHWARTZ, of No. 114 Greenwich-street, on Tuesday night, was remanded yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on the complaint of HUGO [illegible], a friend of the wounded man, who was unable to appear.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, of No. 74 Greene-street, a chimney-sweep, was held for trial, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing a pair of sleeve-buttons, value, $[illegible], from the residence of MICHAEL E. MURPHY, at No. 67 Varick-street. The accused confessed his guilt and restored the property.

JOSEPH D. AUGOSTINO, the gunsmith who fixed the gun that shot GEORGE TWADDLES, the burglar, on Monday night, at his shop, No. 201 East Twenty-third-street, was yesterday released on bail by Coroner FLYNN.

There were three sudden deaths reported to the Coroner yesterday, all being found to have resulted from natural causes.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday concluded his investigation in the case of PETER CASSIDY, who met his death by a fall from a fourth-story window of No. 77 King-street, on the 4th inst. As the jury were unable to decide whether the deceased fell or was pushed out of the window by his wife, ANN, the Coroner held her to bail to await action of the Grand Jury.

Preparations are in progress for the sale of the Continental Hotel at Long Branch at public auction. The sale will be held at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in this City Nov. 16, under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, as auctioneers.

The system of box fire signals which has been in operation since March last in the lower part of the City, has now been completed, and will be in operation, in a few days, in all parts of the City. The opening of the line has been and is now delayed in order that it may be subjected to a series of severe tests, to insure its absolute reliability in any exigency. The line is now considered almost perfect, and it will become available to the public as soon as the box keys and instructions can be distributed over the large territory which it covers.

At the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, the case of J. WOODRUFF, charged with defrauding soldiers, was called, but the accused failed to appear. The Court ordered his recognizance to be forfeited, remarking that if the accused presented himself for trial today the forfeiture could be remitted.

Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday decided that the owners of the pilot-boat *Isaiah Johnson* were entitled to $[illegible] damages from the schooner Wescott, which vessel sank the pilot-boat near Barnegat Light.

The Wm. M. Tweed Association of the Fifteenth Ward met, last evening, at No. 40 West Houston-street, Mr. John A. Dunn in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. HADLOCK, of Massachusetts; MATTHEW P. BREEN and L. A. CAROLIN. The last speakers hurled anathemas upon the TIMES and all other "traducers" of Tammany Hall. Hon. S. S. COX was expected but did not appear.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fair, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison-square, today, from 3½ to 5½ o'clock P. M.

The Eighteenth-street or Avenue C Market was thrown open to the public for the first time yesterday. This market was fully described in the TIMES about three weeks ago. Nearly 200 stand privileges have been sold. About 150 stands have been built and seventy-five were opened yesterday. The market was open and brilliantly illuminated last night, and will be kept open every night this week. It is proposed to have a brass band in attendance every Saturday evening.

Within the past few days there have been no arrivals at Quarantine from infected ports.

A reading-room in connection with Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE's Tabernacle, was opened last night in the old church edifice of the congregation, adjoining the Tabernacle. Mr. ST. CLAIRE MCKELWAY made a general statement of the work intended to be done, and the Pastor delivered an interesting lecture on books and how to read them. The tables were well covered with daily, weekly and monthly literature. There will be music, instrumental and vocal, provided every night between the hours of 8 and 9.

The first of an intended series of monthly receptions was given by Public School No. 35 in the school-house yesterday afternoon. The edifice was filled by the friends of the pupils. There were several excellent readings, songs and performances on the piano given by the members of the institution. The Principal, Mr. J. C. RYAN, intends that these entertainments shall be carried on in such a way as to develop an interest in general accomplishments, without interfering with the special studies of the students.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the M. E. Sunday-school Union met yesterday afternoon at No. 805 Broadway. The reports showed that there is a balance in the treasury of over $6,000. The appropriations last year were about $15,000, and a corresponding amount has been set apart for the current year. The circulation of the *Teachers' Journal* and *Leaves for Teachers and Scholars*, is now over 150,000 a month. The *Journal* will assume a new phase with the next volume, which will make it more desirable for Sunday-school teachers and for families.

The German Sanitary Commission Fair still goes on successfully. The attendance daily is all that could have been hoped for, and the prospect is very encouraging. The floral display is very rich indeed, surpassing, it is thought, anything of the kind that has been seen in this City for many a day. The collection of the celebrated Messrs. DEE & DOYLE, of Boston, was greatly admired. It was made of rare flowers, choicely arranged, and delightful to the senses.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on "Temperance" at Cooper Institute, this evening, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Society, will introduce the lecturer.

The Lotos Club held a meeting at their Club-house, last evening, for the purpose of electing a successor to the late President, Mr. DE WITT VAN BUREN, deceased. Acting President F. A. SCHWAB occupied the chair. The candidates were Hon. A. OAKEY HALL and Col. THOS. W. KNOX. Mr. HALL was elected by a majority of thirteen votes.

THOMAS SCANLON and MICHAEL CORBETT, both of whom reside in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, quarreled last evening in the hallway of CORBETT's house, and SCANLON stabbed the other in the thigh, inflicting a severe wound. SCANLON was arrested, and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Aid Society was held at their Home, No. 41 Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday morning. The report of the Chaplain, Rev. W. A. MARBLE, was read, from which it appears that the affairs of the institution are in a prosperous condition, and that the inmates as a class are more worthy of assistance and protection than any heretofore received. It should be borne in mind that the Home is designed to furnish shelter and protection to poor and friendless girls who have not fallen. Other cases are referred to institutions of a reformatory character. There are now seventeen inmates in the Home, a number having recently been sent to Christian families.

The ferry-boat *New-York*, of the Hamilton Ferry, was run into yesterday afternoon by a schooner and was badly injured, having a large hole stove in her. The accident caused considerable alarm, but no one was injured.

Last evening a sewer in course of construction caved in, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Avenue A, burying several of the laborers under the earth. MICHAEL DRENNAN, of No. 337 East Forty-sixth-street, was severely injured in the back. JAMES MCDONALD, of No. 151 East Fifty-ninth-street, had his knee injured, and both were taken to Bellevue Hospital. The others were only slightly injured.

BROOKLYN.

It was ascertained, yesterday morning, that JOHN SLATTERY, the boy who was reported to have fallen from the window of his parents' residence, on Tuesday night, did not fall, but jumped from the window to escape a beating from his step-mother. As stated in the TIMES of yesterday, the injuries sustained by the child are likely to prove fatal. From the window in question to the ground was a distance of fifty feet.

The Board of Water Commissioners yesterday morning resolved to advertise for proposals for constructing sewers in the Eastern District, the object being to drain that section of the city of the standing water, from which arises a miasma prejudicial to the health of the residents, and, as complained of, subjects entire families to the inconveniences of fever and ague. The district to be sewered is embraced within the territory bounded by Dupont-street, at the East River, along the line of Newtown Creek and city line to Fulton-avenue, Saratoga-avenue, Wyckoff-avenue, Buffalo-avenue, Baltic-street, Warren-street, Schenectady-avenue, Stuyvesant-avenue, Lewis-avenue, Myrtle-avenue, Bushwick-avenue, Kingsland-avenue, Van Cott-avenue, Leonard-street, to Dupont-street and place of beginning. The length of the sewers in this district will be 138 miles.

STEPHEN HUNT, an express driver, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice WALSH, on a charge of bigamy preferred by MARY ROE, who alleged that he married her two months ago, assuring her that he was a single man, while the truth was he had another wife living. The accused is held for examination.

The naturalization mill at the City Court was fully started yesterday morning and kept running till 9 o'clock at night. This will be kept up till Friday night.

There were 185 deaths in the City during the past week, of whom 27 were men, 42 women, 60 boys and 56 girls.

The Library Association of the Eastern District is in a prosperous condition, and Mr. FROST, the efficient librarian, is constantly adding new works to the catalogue. The annual course of lectures will be given in the Reformed Church on Bedford-avenue. Senator SUMNER will speak next Saturday evening on "Lafayette," and will be followed by "Josh Billings," Wendell Phillips, Parton and Vandenhoff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Education of Mount Vernon have given instructions to alter the doors of public schools so as to open outwardly, in order to afford a ready means of escape from the buildings in case of fire.

The Westchester Bible Society celebrated their fifty-fifth anniversary at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Kisco, yesterday.

The town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, according to the census just completed, contains 804 dwellings, 1,012 families, 2,307 white males, 2,494 white females, 77 colored males, and 77 colored females, making the whole number of inhabitants in the township 5,312, of whom 1,120 are of foreign birth.

The tax levy in Yonkers for 1870 amounts to $43,[illegible].

A large number of ladies and gentlemen recently assembled at the King-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the town of Greenwich, just east of the line dividing the State of New-York from the "Land of steady habits," for the purpose of witnessing a wedding in high life; but in consequence of the bridegroom having neglected to procure a license, required in the State of Connecticut, the clergyman called upon to officiate on the occasion was obliged to decline performing the ceremony, and the unhappy couple were under the necessity of proceeding to New-York to have the connubial knot tied, to the disappointment of all present.

STATEN ISLAND NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon while two boys named WILLIAM FITZPATRICK and JOHN WILLIAMS were rowing in a small boat, near the Jersey shore of the Kills, the boat was suddenly capsized by the rollers from a passing steamer, and the boy WILLIAMS was drowned before aid could be rendered. The deceased lived with his parents in Mott-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday forenoon a scaffolding which had been erected for the tinners on the Dime Savings Bank building, on Broad-street, Newark, gave way. Three men who were standing on it fell together, a distance of fifty-one feet, on to a brick foundation. Strange to say, none of them were killed outright. The one most terribly hurt was ANDREW KEINIG, of Elizabeth. He is twenty-five years of age. Both his thighs were broken, both bones of the left leg were fractured below the knee, and his right knee-pan was smashed. He also received internal injuries, and can hardly recover. AUGUSTUS ERRICKSON, of No. 120 Elizabeth-street, New-York, had his left shoulder broken, and received other terrible bruises. He has a wife and child in New-York. PETER RAUCH, of No. 109 Third-street, New-York, was less injured than either of the others.

The Essex County Sunday-school Convention began its eleventh annual session at Belleville, yesterday. WILLIAM D. RUSSELL was chosen Chairman, and W. H. WOODRUFF Secretary. The subject under discussion is "Scripture devotedness necessary to the success of the Sunday-school teacher, and how promoted." The session will be continued today.

The General Association of Congregational Churches for New-Jersey held its second day's session yesterday in the Tabernacle at Jersey City. A sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. HULBURT on "Life and Form in the Believer." Reports of the condition of the Churches throughout the State were read.

On Tuesday afternoon the engineer on the 4 o'clock train from New-York, while running at full speed, beyond Metuchin, discovered a sleeper lying on the track. It was too late to stop the train entirely, but the speed was so slackened that the locomotive, instead of being thrown from the track, pushed the sleeper before it. It had doubtlessly been placed there by some scoundrel for the purpose of throwing the train from the track.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MME. SEEBACH'S BENEFIT.

To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mme. SEEBACH at the French Theatre. We trust this admirable artist will be greeted on the occasion as she deserves to be. The beneficiary will appear as *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, and will afterward introduce a novelty by reciting SCHILLER's famous "Song of the Bell." A fine opportunity is thus presented for enjoying, under favorable circumstances, the professional efforts of one of the ablest actresses ever seen on the American stage.

MRS. LANDER AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

On Monday evening next, as we have previously announced, Mrs. F. W. LANDER will begin a series of performances at the French Theatre, in the character of *Queen Elizabeth*. Mrs. LANDER is an artist of substantial merit and vast experience. Her fame and peculiar excellencies have long been familiar to theatre-goers, and we see no reason to doubt that, during her coming engagement in the Metropolis, they will receive due recognition.

Notes and Announcements.

The second of the present series of NILSSON concerts was given at Steinway Hall last evening. Miss NILSSON sang for the first time GOUNOD's serenade, M. VIEUXTEMPS supplying the violin accompaniment; and Miss CARY rendered an air from WEBER's well-nigh forgotten opera of "Abu Hassan." These were the only unfamiliar pieces given, though it should be mentioned that Miss KREBS executed for the first time MENDELSSOHN's concerto in G minor, and did so with much refinement. To-night Miss NILSSON and her company will appear for the first time at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.... "Fra Diavolo" will be sung at Niblo's, to-night.... The benefit performance of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH at the Fourteenth-street Theatre takes place this evening. "Adrienne Lecouvreur" will be given.... The first lecture of Mr. DE CORDOVA's course will be delivered by that genial and accomplished orator, at Steinway Hall, this night.

"The Liberation of Rome."

We learn with pleasure that the festival to be held to-morrow evening at Apollo Hall, in celebration of the liberation of Rome from Pontifical rule, is likely to be extremely brilliant. The credit of organizing the demonstration belongs wholly to Dr. CECCARINI and to Signor CESARE ORSINI, and their exertions to make it successful have been so unremitting that we can hardly err as to the result. The proceedings, which are to be commenced at 8 o'clock, will include, as heretofore announced, a meeting, a concert, a banquet and a ball.

GUANACO appears like fine quality silk; is beautiful and very durable.—*Mail.*

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THEIR FACTORY FRESH STYLES OF STERLING SILVER-WARE, SOME WITH THE NEW SATIN FINISH AND PARCEL GILDING, PARTICULARLY SUITED TO DESSERT SERVICES AND FANCY PIECES FOR PRESENTS.—*Advertisement.*

A Raymond & Co.
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
CLOTHIERS.
FALL OVERCOATS AND FALL SUITS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS,
NEW STYLES.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "THE TROCHES" are used to advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

Billiards.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Manufacturers of the
STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.
Warerooms No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all others. For sale by druggists. B. T. LEVY, agent, No. 7 Hudson River R. R. Depot, Varick-st.

Dust and high winds excluded by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER-STRIPS. No. 58 Fulton-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BONNETT—MUNSON.—On Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], at Hastings, on Hudson, JOHN B. BONNETT, of New-York, to HANNAH, daughter of George Munson, Esq.

CRUM—RAIT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., JOHN A. CRUM, of Astoria, to JANET MCDONALD, daughter of the late James Rait, of Jamaica, West Indies.

DE BARY—SMITH.—On the 25th October, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, L. ALBERT DE BARY and M. HENRIETTA SMITH, daughter of Lemuel Smith, Esq., of this City.

OWENS—THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of Henry J. Armstrong, Esq., Yorkville, by Rev. John E. Gores, ALBERT H. OWENS to LOUISE, daughter of C. M. Thomas, Esq., all of this City.

PRENTISS—FLOYD.—Near Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Long Island, FREDERICK C. PRENTISS, of Cleveland, Ohio, to LYDIA S., daughter of David G. Floyd, Esq.

RUSSELL—HUBBARD.—At Middletown, Conn., Oct. 26, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by Dr. F. J. Goodwin, SAMUEL RUSSELL to LUCY MCDONOUGH HUBBARD, daughter of Hon. Henry G. Hubbard.

WYANT—DOWD.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Holy Trinity Church, STEPHEN H. WYANT to JULIA W., daughter of the late Henry N. Dowd, of Albany. No cards.
Evening Journal of Albany please copy.

ZABRISKIE—BULL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oxford, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. Thos. Nichols, NATHANIEL B. ZABRISKIE, of Hackensack, N. J., to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Jesse Bull, Esq.

DIED.

AIKENS.—On the 26th inst., at Hackensack, N. J., in her 77th year, SARAH HUNTER AIKENS, widow of Hon. Asa Aikens, formerly of Windsor, Vermont.
The friends of the family are invited to her funeral services, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

AUSTIN.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, JOHN W. AUSTIN, son of Jacob T. and Elise, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock on Friday, Oct. 28.

BERRIAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, MARY, widow of Samuel Berrian, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Fordham, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Harlem Railroad Depot at 11½.

CURRIER.—At noon, Tuesday, at his father's residence, No. 144 Fulton-st., CHAS. A., eldest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier.
Funeral from the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church at 1 o'clock Thursday the 27th inst.

DAVIDSON.—On Oct. 24, ARCHIBALD STARK, son of John and Ann Davidson, aged 21 years.
The friends of the deceased and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 171 Dean-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Yonkers, N. Y., for interment.

FROST.—At Folsom, Cal., Oct. 18, 1870, LEONARD FROST, only son of Gideon Frost, of Cedar Swamp, Long Island.

GREENLY.—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Fort Lee, GERTRUDE, widow of Albert G. Greenly and daughter of the late Philip H. Livingston.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOYT.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., J. WILLIAM HOYT, aged 19 years and 4 months, son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Hoyt, and grandson of the late G. P. B. Hoyt.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Washington-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OAKLEY.—On the 14th inst., Mr. ANDREW OAKLEY, late of No. 10 Delancey-st., aged 60 years.
His remains were interred in Green-Wood.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 23, at New-Orleans, La., after less than two days' illness with the yellow fever, JOHN F. ROBINSON, of Hoboken, N. J., Chief Engineer of United States steamer Essayons, in the 40th year of his age.
The remains were interred at New-Orleans on the 24th.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, Mrs. JULIA E. SCOTT, relict of the late James Scott.
Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 186 Lexington-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, ELIZABETH M., wife of James Stephens, in the 52d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, corner of Walton-av. and Grove-st., Buena Ridge, Mott Haven, on Saturday, Oct. 29, at 12 M. A train will leave Twenty-sixth-street station at 11½ A. M.

WEST.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, LAVINIA A., wife of Joseph West, in the 52d year of her age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock from her late residence, No. 353 East 84th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
200 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO., HATTERS AND FURRIERS, have opened their usual extensive and select assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
comprising every desirable article in the line, many of which are new and captivating. No. 519 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:5; G and H, 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MR. E. DE CRAUZAT will open a Course of Practical French Lessons for ladies on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 4½ o'clock. The pupils will have every facility for acquiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the French language. Terms exceedingly moderate. Apply at No. [illegible] West 34th-st. The Course will commence on the 1st of November.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.
The citizens of the Eighteenth District are invited to meet in the new hall in 34th-st., near 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, to ratify the nomination of Woodford and Kaufman, and to take such other action as will tend to their election.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN, and others,
have agreed to be present and address the meeting.
C. PULLMAN, President.
JOHN BOLTON, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 27, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Gen. SHARPE, Hon. WILKES ANGEL, Col. T. B. THORP and other speakers will address the meeting.
All citizens are invited to attend.
SAMUEL G. ACTON, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN AND SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CLUB will meet TO-NIGHT at No. 108 6th-av., near 8th-st. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Prof. W. H. POPE will recite "Sheridan's Ride" and other poems.
B. T. MORGAN, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Union Republican nomination for Assembly.
GEORGE E. HILL.
S. T. STREETER, Chairman Convention.
J. N. Lyons, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Oct. 26,) was again large, and the transactions of the day quite numerous and important. The prices, however, were not marked. The following were the sales effected:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE disposed of three three-story basement and cellar brown-stone-front houses and lots, adjoining each other, on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Third-avenue. The lots are each 18.9 by 102.2. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, and the premises were struck off to the plaintiff's attorney in the action, A. LEVINGER, Esq., for $11,900, $11,000 and $11,900, respectively. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE also sold a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for $10,700. Mr. KEARNEY was the purchaser. The lot is 25 by 98.9, and the price at which the property was disposed of was extremely low. The legal sale of the property on Eighth-street, near Broadway, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, was adjourned until Nov. 22.

JAMES M. MILLER, at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, effected the sale, adjourned from Monday last, of the leasehold property on the north-east corner of West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue. On the lot, which is 25 by 80, is a small two-story brick building. The lease sold expires in May, 1877, but it contains covenants for renewals. The ground rent is $175 per annum. The premises were struck off yesterday for $7,000; but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale, it was a second time offered, and, after some delay, sold to W. H. LEE for $6,750.

JOHNSON & MILLER, at an executor's sale, disposed of the property in Brooklyn situated on the north side, and known as No. 118 Hicks-street, opposite the Mansion House in that city. The premises comprise a two-story and attic brick house, 22 by 40, with an extension in the rear; a two-story frame stable adjoining, 17 by 33, and a lot 25 by 100.6. The property was represented to be in good order. It belongs to the estate of ANNA M. E. UNKART, deceased, and was purchased, after some competition, by Mr. CALDWELL for $14,700. The auctioneers announced that the lots on St. Mark's and Warren streets, in Brooklyn, advertised to be sold yesterday, had been disposed of at private sale on Tuesday.

The only business transacted, apart from the above, was an adjournment, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of the sale of the Fifth-avenue property, near Thirteenth-street, belonging to the Hargous estate. The adjournment is until Nov. 9; but it is understood that a settlement is being effected, and the property will not again be placed upon the market.

The sale at Rutherford Park, N. J., on Tuesday, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., met with merited success, about 1,000 persons being in attendance on the ground. All the lots offered were disposed of, except the one parcel of ninety-eight acres; this it was deemed judicious to reserve, and it will be divided into plots and auctioned off at a future day. The lots sold brought good and satisfactory prices. This is the third sale made by the Messrs. BLEECKER of property belonging to the Rutherford Park Association, and was the most successful yet held. A detailed report of the transaction will be found below.

In connection with the sale of the Washington Heights' property, at the Exchange on Tuesday, it may be mentioned that six of the Broadway lots, purchased at that time, were sold the same day by one of the buyers at a good advance. To-day gives promise of increased activity in the real estate market. At the Exchange MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer a large lot of improved property located on Grand, near Pitt-street, also a number of valuable lots on First-avenue. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will also sell at the same place desirable property on East Fifteenth-street, near Irving-place, and in addition twenty lots near Prospect Park, in Brooklyn; eight lots at Bay Ridge, L. I., and three lots at Tremont, in Westchester County. All these sales are of importance.

In suburban sales DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co., on the ground at 12 M., will dispose of 157 building lots at Mamaroneck, belonging to the unsold portion of the first subdivision of Grand Park. This is a notable sale, but must not be confounded with the great sale of Grand Park villa plots, to be held by the same firm on the grounds on Saturday. Trains for to-day's auction will leave the New-Haven Railway Depot, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 11½ o'clock. The attendance of buyers should be large, as a large percentage of the proceeds of the transaction are to be reserved for the creditors of ANDREW WILSON, Jr., deceased. To-day, also, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. sold quite an important auction sale of city lots at Newark, N. J.

The property reported, yesterday, as sold at private sale by STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, should have been located in West Thirty-second-street, instead of Twenty-third-street. In other respects the description given was correct. The figures were transposed accidentally.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story and basement b. s. house and lot n. s. 78th-st., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 18.9x102.2	$11,900
3-story and basement b. s. house and lot, adjoining, 171.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot same size	11,000
3-story and basement b. s. house and lot, adjoining, 153.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot same size	11,900
4-story brick house and lot, n. s. 39th-st., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9	10,700

By James M. Miller.

2-story brick house and lot n. e. corner 12th-st. and Greenwich-av., lot 25x80, leasehold	$6,750

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

2-story brick building, frame stable and lot, n. s. No. 118 Hicks-st., 125 ft. w. of Clark-st., lot 25x100.6	$14,700

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots on Delafield-av., each 50x270, each	$525
1 lot on Delafield-av., 50x270	500
7 lots on Court-av., each 50x115, each	200
10 lots on Court-av., each 50x25, each	170
7 lots on Court-av., each 50x100, each	170
4 lots on Court-av., each 50x117, each	130
4 lots on Ogden-place, each 50x115, each	200
6 lots on Ogden-place, each 50x115, each	200
10 lots on Ogden-place, each 50x115, each	205
3 lots on Ogden-place, each 50x120, each	170
1 lot on Jay-av., each 50x200, each	135
1 lots on Jay-av., each 50x215, each	195
4 lots on Jay-av., each 50x200, each	200
2 lots on Livingston-av., 50x150 each	275
1 lot on Livingston-av., 75x300	1,000
2 lots on Lake-av., each 50x125, each	150
1 lot on Lake-av., 50x200	350
1 lot on Lake-av., 68x200	350
1 lot on Park-av., 75x210	750
1 lot on Park-av., 75x270	700
1 lot on Park-av., 75x280	850
1 lot on Park-av., 75x265	850
6 lots on Park-av., each 75x140, each	600
1 lot on Park-av., 75x200	1,100
1 lot on Park-av., 75x112	850
1 lot on Park-av., 75x97	800
1 lot on Park-av., 75x206	620
3 lots on Park-av., each 75x136, each	350
1 lot on Lake-av., 75x120	200
15 lots on Park-av., 50x120, each	200
1 lot on Park-av., 110x120	200
1 lot on Park-av., 110x200	700
4 lots on Park-av., 50x180, each	165
4 lots on Park-av., 50x180, each	165
4 lots on Park-av., 50x180, each	160
4 lots on Park-av., 50x180, each	170
2 lots on Pierrepont-av., each 100x255, each	1,200
2 lots on Rutherford-av., 50x157, each	250
2 lots on Rutherford-av., 50x157, each	245
2 lots on Rutherford-av., 50x155, each	225
2 lots on Rutherford-av., 50x150, each	200
1 lot on Gouverneur-av., 50x155	400
1 lot on Gouverneur-av., 50x156	465
1 lot on Gouverneur-av., 50x200	510
1 lot on Gouverneur-av., 50x200	500
2 lots on Gouverneur-av., 50x120, each	250
2 lots on Gouverneur-av., 50x120, each	235
3 lots on Gouverneur-av., 50x120, each	240

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Baxter-st., w. s., No. 44, 25x—, h. and l.; Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 868, Rutgers' map, 24x87.6; Cherry-st., n. s., lot No. 866, Rutgers' map, 25x103, h. and l.; East Broadway, s. s., 215 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x75.3, h. and l.	½ part. $20,000
Front-st., s. s., 30 ft. w. of late Thomas Leggett's property, 60x140	160,000
Great Jones-st., n. s., 119.4 ft. e. of Lafayette-st., 26x100	45,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x75	9,500
21st-st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x104, h. and l.	27,450
24th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9, h. and l.; 22d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x93.9, h. and l.	100,000
29th-st., n. s., 122 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x98.9	18,000
31st-st., n. s., 618.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l.	[illegible]
34th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	15,000
34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 42.10x98.9, hs. and ls.	[illegible]
37th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	32,000
38th-st., n. s., 203 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x94	50,000
42d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.5	15,500
50th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	25,000
55th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	15,000
60th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 27.6x100.5	18,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25x100	12,000
8th-av. and 134th-st., s. w. corner, 99.11x100, hs. and ls.	4,662
	31,000

Leases Recorded.

Delancey-st., No. 43, 3½ years, per year	[illegible]
Spring and Mercer sts., s. e. corner, 15½ years, per year	11,000
West-st., No. 161, 21 (from 1868) years, per year	500
West-st., No. 162, 21 (from 1868) years, per year	500
West and Jay sts., s. e. corner, 21 (from 1868) years, per year	[illegible]
20th-st., Nos. 215, 217, (rear,) 3 years, per year	3,250
6th-av., No. 162, 5 years, per year	1,250
6th-av., No. 181, 4 years, per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100, h. and l.	$4,500
Baltic-st., n. s., 247.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100, foreclosure	3,600
Baltic-st., n. s., 247.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100	3,000
Bergen-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 130x200	22,500
Boerum-st., n. s., 30 ft. e. of Smith-st., 75x100	1,600
Broadway and Grove-st., easterly corner, 83.11x100	[illegible]
Carroll and Court sts., s. e. cor., h. and l.	4,481
Douglass-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12x33	2,600
Downing-st., e. s., 309 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x101, h. and l.	750
	2,300
Henry-st., w. s., 30 ft. s. of Cole-st., 40x80	4,200
Herkimer-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x126.4, foreclosed	4,850
Herkimer-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x126.4, foreclosed	7,800
Houston-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	7,750
Java-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x86.5	2,700
Lefferts-place, n. s., 181 ft. e. of Grand-av., 22x140	17,000
Manhattan-place, s. s., 200 ft. e. of Kapelyea-st., 77.6x88	4,800
McDonough-st. and Reid-av., n. w. cor., 24.9x200	3,300
Middle-st. or Prospect-av., n. s., 36.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x155.11	5,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100, &c.	2,500
Moore-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x74.3x36.10x100	900
Myrtle-av., n. s., 221 ft. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	135
Oakland-st., e. s., 275.3 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100	1,000
Ross-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 25x100	4,000
Rush-st., s. s., 248.4 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 18.5x100	6,300
Schenck-st., s. s., 400 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x14.3	250
Taylor-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x80	8,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Troy-av., 25x100, foreclosure	3,075
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad and Brooklyn Water Works Conduit, s. w. corner, 1¼ acres	2,800
Bedford and Nostrand avs. and Monroe and Madison sts., centre of block, 452 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25.9x27.6x28.6x27	400
Graham-av., w. s., 33 ft. s. of Moore-st., 17x76x23x53.6x52.3x83.6, h. and l.	3,500
Greene-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x80; Greene-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x80	13,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100, h. and l.	9,000
New-York-av. and Malbone-st., n. w. cor., 50x100	3,000
North Carolina-av. or Liberty-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of John-st., 50x100; Sheppard-av., w. s., 201.1 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	5,300
Reid-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 100x125	7,000
Yates and Greene avs., n. e. cor., 20x80, h. and l.	12,000
Yates and Greene avs., n. e. cor., 20x80, 3 h. and l.; Lafayette-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100, h. and l.; McDonough-st. and Reid-av., n. w. cor., 24.9x200; Reid-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 100x125	38,000
6th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 20th-st., 100x100	1,600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Crockett-st., e. s., adjoining lot No. 57, 25x100	$35

Jersey City.

Coles-st., e. s., 55 ft. s. of South 8th-st., 20x100	$4,125
Lot No. 22, Hudson City Terrace map, 25x100	2,000
Lot No. 45, Hudson City Land Association, 25x100	2,000
Lots Nos. 38 and 42, block No. 4, Hudson City Land Association, 50x100	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 182 Grand-st. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, two four-story brown-stone fronts; house 12x[illegible] front, 50 feet deep; Mansard story; to be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire at office No. 19 Hicks-st. Nos. 47 and 47½ Willow-st., between Orange and Cranberry sts.; open from 7 to 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, very low and terms easy, a brown-stone house 25 by 50, lot 25 by 100, three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, near Wall-st. ferry. Apply to J. W. MOORE, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GRAND SALE, AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., NOV. 1, By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. 400 LOTS IN THE VILLAGE. PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT. Free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Grafulla's SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

LINDEN PARK IN THE ASCENDANT. 100 LOTS SOLD LAST WEEK. GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG BUYERS. FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. THE LOTS WILL SOON BE GONE. BE SURE AND GO THIS WEEK. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock. Free tickets at office of Linden Park Lot Association, No. 37 Park-row, (World Building.)

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 200x200, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

LINDEN PARK—THE CHOICE OF the people. Only needs to be seen to be appreciated. THE BEST LOTS IN THE MARKET. PAYABLE $10 MONTHLY. FREE EXCURSIONS Every fair day this week. Go before it is too late and select your lot. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock. Free tickets at office of Association, No. 37 Park Row, World Building.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, twenty-seven acres of elegantly laying land, less than half a mile from Tenafly Station, surveyed and divided into villa plots; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y.; superb in all its appointments. For full description inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET.—Second floor and rooms on third, with bath-room, stationary tubs, gas, &c. Call at No. 1,301 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

YONKERS.—TO LET AT HALF PRICE, two furnished and two unfurnished houses; good neighborhood; river view; near depot. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The extensive building Nos. 48, 50 and 52 Greene-st., recently altered into stores. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. Preston, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. SECOND GRAND SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY; FANWOOD STATION, One hour from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1870. A great opportunity for men of moderate means. 400 CHOICE LOTS, IMMEDIATELY AT THE VILLAGE, ADJOINING CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES. PLANK-WALK TO STATION. STREETS ALL HANDSOMELY GRADED. PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT. LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY. Only $10 payment, and the auctioneer's fee, on each lot, required on day of sale. Free train and luncheon. SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Maps and passes for special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M., on the day of sale, can be had upon application to COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st., E. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st., And to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

Hazard, Apthorp & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., NO. 110 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST., GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NINETY COTTAGE PLOTS IN ORANGE VALLEY, N. J., AT MONTROSE STATION, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, AND FIFTY VILLA SITES ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., NEAR MONTROSE STATION, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2. 50 MINUTES FROM FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST. Property of L. S. Haskell, of Llewellyn Park, N. J. Special trains each day at 11 A. M. Maps, terms and particulars at auctioneers' office.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock, on premises, Edgewater, Staten Island, GREAT AND ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE. DANIEL SIMONSON ESTATE. 150 SPLENDID LOTS. Only a few moments' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Flagged walks, gas, and village improvements. Nearly opposite Clifton Park, on Vanderbilt-av., and Richmond road; only fifty minutes from Battery. Best opportunity ever offered to buy really desirable lots near New-York. Sale positive. Every lot must be sold. Collation. Free excursion tickets and particulars at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON FIRST-AV. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: FIRST-AVENUE—The 4 lots, situated on the westerly side of 1st-av., commencing 48 feet 5 inches south of 53d-st., each 20x100 feet. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. [illegible], 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 12 Pine-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in market shares of the Black Ball line; 43,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 454 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

NO. 155 FRANKLIN-ST., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: FRANKLIN-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and basement brick front house, No. 155 Franklin-st., south side, between West Broadway and Hudson-st. Lot is 22 feet front, 90 feet deep on east side, and 91 feet deep on west side. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky; the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and forty-three miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000,) amount to $3,000,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interests of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY. CAPITAL - $1,000,000. DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000. PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST. DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST. FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORGAGE BONDS! OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. 85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 25 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S EXPRESS SCRIP AND FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES OF STOCK bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Representing the interests of Stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. [illegible], 186[illegible], bought at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

ARKANSAS BOND SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD At the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 69 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority. The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Committee will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the "Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York," at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1870. JACOB H. VANDERBILT, JAMES M. DAVIS, SAMUEL BARTON, SAMUEL F. BARGER, JOHN A. FOLEY, Committee. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank will be held at its banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY (OF NEW-JERSEY.) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS INDORSED BY THE N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD CO.

The only railroad now building from New-York Harbor toward the West is the GREAT MIDLAND ROAD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, (the New-Jersey section of the Midland,) are now offered to the amount only of HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

They are payable, principal and interest, IN GOLD.

The rate of interest is 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MARCUS L. WARD and ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustees, on the most valuable and productive portion of THE MIDLAND RAILROAD, the traffic of which will alone suffice to pay a fair profit on the cost of construction.

The Montclair Railway having been leased perpetually to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, becomes an integral part of that great work, and ITS BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by that Company.

NEARLY 200 MILES in extent of this most important railroad are now completed and in successful operation, and THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY, constituting the eastern terminal section—forty miles in length—is in process of rapid construction, and will be completed by December, 1871, simultaneously with the entire line, thereby establishing a new route from New-York westerly by way of Oswego, fifty miles shorter than by the Central, and by way of Buffalo seventy miles shorter than either the Central or the Erie Roads.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and valuable investment, because—

First—They are secured by a first mortgage on THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY and all its franchises, and EACH BOND BEARS THE INDORSEMENT of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Second—The LOCAL TRAFFIC of this road must be large, as it connects New-York City with its most attractive suburbs, thereby insuring a profitable business to the road.

Third—The franchises of the Company, embracing lines of railway and branches, to be built, and an INDEPENDENT FERRY across Hudson river, all of which are included in the mortgage, confer a value on these bonds in addition to that afforded by the main line.

Fourth—The entire capital of both Companies, amounting at the present time to nearly $8,000,000 PAID IN, all of which has been faithfully devoted to the economical construction of the road, is liable for the payment of these bonds.

Fifth—The large rate of interest, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, affords to holders of Government Bonds a great inducement to change their investment. For instance:

A Government Bond of $1,000 costs (say)	$1,100
Yielding an income of	60
$1,100, invested in Montclair Railway Bonds, at 90, yield an income of	77
Difference, $17, or 28⅓ per cent.	

These bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, respectively. For sale by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND FREE OF U. S. TAX, Principal and Interest Payable In Gold, ISSUED BY THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped. The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for. The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9¾ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any railroad bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale. All marketable securities taken in payment, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD COMMISSION BROKERS. MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 88 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company: "The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen." The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December. T. F. BLADEN, Treasurer.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. HEREBY inform the correspondents of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., and holders of their credits, that until further notice letters should be addressed care of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., care of MORTON, ROSE & CO., London.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.—Premium paid for rights to subscribe to new bonds under circular of Oct. 14, 1870, by E. ROLLINS MORSE & BROTHER, No. 27 State-st., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We offer the above-named Bonds for sale, and, for the following reasons, confidently recommend them as a most desirable investment.

1. THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The object in placing this Mortgage upon the Road, and of selling these Bonds, is to build an extension of 15 miles from Tensas, the present terminus, into the City of Mobile, which connection is now made by Boat. This extension will give entire through Rail connection to Mobile and New-Orleans, thus saving the cost and trouble of steam-boat service and delay of breaking bulk both at Tensas and Mobile. The Road, including 15 miles extension, is 188 miles long.

2. THE MORTGAGE IS AT A LOWER RATE PER MILE THAN ANY SIMILAR BOND NOW OFFERING, being for little over $13,000 per mile—less than the Iron and Rolling Stock are actually worth. The cost of the Road is over $30,000 per mile.

3. The Road forms the only railroad connection between Montgomery, the capital of the State of Alabama, and Mobile, its chief commercial city, making it exactly the Hudson River Railroad of Alabama, besides being a link in the great through-coast line between New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and New-York, or the interior line between the same points, via Augusta, Charlotte and Danville.

4. The Net Earnings of the Road have regularly increased at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum since the organization in 1867, and are NOW more than enough to pay the interest upon all the bonds authorized to be issued, more than one-half of which are in the hands of the Company. These earnings will be largely increased upon the completion of the Mobile and New-Orleans Road, which is to be opened for through travel in about four weeks, and probably more than double upon completion of proposed extension of 15 miles.

5. They are indorsed by the State of Alabama, whose high credit is well known, her 8 per cent. currency Bonds now selling at par.

6. They bear 8 per cent. interest, both principal and interest payable in Gold, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York in May and November.

7. OVER ONE MILLION OF THESE BONDS ARE ALREADY PLACED—a single well-known and careful investor (Judge Underdonk, of Long Island,) after personal examination of the Road and its resources, taking $500,000 as a permanent investment, and Executors of Estates and Banking Institutions investing in amounts of from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

8. Only $250,000 are on the market. These are offered by the undersigned at the low price of 85 and accrued interest, in currency.

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.
OCTOBER, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY STOCKS THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD. CITY 5s OF 1870, due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand. CITY 7s OF 1885, sold at a small premium. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds numbered as follows: [illegible] of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st. L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; a good seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on machine; very respectable and good City references. Call at No. 325 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, about 30, as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and to do fine washing or waiting; can flute and do up fine clothes in best manner; the best City testimonials. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, about 30, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young child or invalid lady; very tidy and fine appearing; five years' City reference. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; understands the business thoroughly; would assist in the washing, if required; City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 143 East 30th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soups, &c.; will assist with the washing; is an excellent baker; undoubted reference given. Call at 491 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO do upstairs work and fine washing and ironing, or would do general housework; good reference. Address No. 2,309 3d-av., near 121st-st., Harlem, second floor, rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 375 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a laundress' situation; very respectable and thorough laundress in all its parts; French fluting, polishing, crimping, &c.; or a cook's situation; country or City. Call at No. 325 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent references. Call or address No. 347 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and is willing to assist in the care of grown children; has nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 231 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting or general housework; good reference. Call at No. 281 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; best of City reference given. Call or address E. M., No. 4 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by a young tidy girl; operates on Wheeler & Wilson and Wilcox & Gibbs machines; cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes. Apply at No. 405 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as children's nurse or to take care of an infant from its birth; has no objection to assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 405 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as good cook, or cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT French woman, as laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, puffing, &c.; best City reference. Apply at present employer's, 38 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chamber-maid, and to assist in care of children. Apply at present employer's, No. 14 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid. Call at No. 75 5th-av.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French, American, servants, can be suited immediately at the office No. 133 8th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 306 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children and seamstress; is a good sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; can give three years' reference from one place; is a good baker; would do light house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at 227 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; is a good sewer by hand; can cut and fit; would have no objection to assist in chamber-work; has good City reference. Apply at No. 100 West 40th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game; no objection to a small boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 350 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH five years' City reference from last place, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; can speak the Russian language fluently; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for chamber-work and waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; can be well recommended; also can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 332 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City and country references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 125 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who is competent to do up fine washing of every description, lace curtains and fluting; is highly recommended. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 239 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best references given. Call at No. 229 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSE-keeper by one thoroughly understanding its duties; is entirely competent and experienced, and fully qualified to take a responsible situation; references given. Address Mrs. F., Box 1,602, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse; best of City references can be given. Applications can be made at her last place for two days, No. 2 East 16th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as plain cook in a private family in the City; is an excellent washer and ironer; has one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as first-class laundress and to do chamber-work; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference given. Call at No. 241 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE and plain seamstress, a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting; the best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 49 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 312 East 31st-st., ring the top bell.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY cook who understands the care of milk and butter, a situation in the country or City; is a good bread-maker. Apply at No. 129 33d-st., near Broadway, in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid, in the country or City; can give good City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with ten months' City reference, a situation; is willing to make herself useful; understands the care of silver, &c. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VALUAble Protestant woman; long experience in nursing; competent to take entire charge of an infant, or one or two grown children; City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class dress-maker, by the day or week, in families, on moderate terms; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing. Call at or address No. 145 West 49th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN NURSE, A situation in country or City; can take charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of an invalid lady; is a good, plain sewer and embroiderer. Apply at No. 128 31st-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 367 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do hair-dressing; excellent City reference. Call or address for two days No. 149 Lexington-av., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (Frenchman,) a situation in a private family, hotel or restaurant; great experience and best recommendations. Address C. C., No. 54½ West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as baby's nurse; is willing to assist in chamber-work or plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at 151 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 269 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation in an American family to do chamber-work or to take care of a child or two. Inquire for two days at No. 464 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 104 8th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with children three years old; reference from last place. Apply for two days from 9 to 1 at No. 20 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 101 West 15th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 300 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; is energetic and capable; would take charge of a new place. Address K., Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, SITuations, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other chamber-maid and sewing. Call or address No. 824 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 147 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBER-maid and laundress, a situation; is thoroughly competent and has good reference. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; has eight years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 235½ 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; well recommended from last place. Apply at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN, A situation; unexceptionable City references; is a first-class cook and an excellent baker. Call at No. 209 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion; is an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would wait on young ladies. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a competent and experienced young woman; thorough waitress; or chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as house-keeper or nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best references. Call at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as laundress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 300 West 38th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference. Call at No. 548 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 151 East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; would assist in the washing; reference from last place. Apply at No. 432 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German cook and chamber-maid. Call at No. 394 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from her last place. Call at 205 East 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; understands her business in all its branches; best City references; call for two days at No. 203 East [illegible]-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; lately arrived from Dublin; has long and satisfactory testimonials for the faithful discharge of her duties, and reference to the first ladies in New-York as to character. Address for two days M. A., No. 241 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has got a son twelve years of age, who will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Call at No. 416 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a permanent situation; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the capacity of ladies' maid. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; operates on machine; good City references. Call at No. 478 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chamber-maid or thorough waitress in a private family. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st., top floor, until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; can give best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 6 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. Call at her present employer's, No. 53 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would wait on young ladies. Can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress, or would do the fine washing and chamber-work of a private family; understands her business; has good City references. Call at No. 109 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK, by a first-rate house-cleaner, good washer and ironer, a good cook, and is very useful around the house until they get in help. Inquire at or address Mrs. DUNBAR, No. 128 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, washing and ironing, gentlemen's and families', to do at home. No. 154 Ludlow-st., second floor. Calls received for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City references. Call at No. 119 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as babies' nurse, or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a small private family; is a good cook; has City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 124 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH cook, a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 229 East 22d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chamber-maid, and to assist in care of children. Apply at present employer's, No. 14 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress; has three years' reference; call for two days at No. 127 East 22d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; is thoroughly practical in hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, forcing early fruits and vegetables; perfectly understands farming and management of stock; married, without children; to gentlemen about improving their places would be found an acquisition. Address A. A. B., Box 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man that thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a good four-in-hand man; can produce first-class City reference from last and previous employers. Address K. W., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as coachman; a single man; good City driver, and admirable groom; can give the best City reference; refers to present employer. Apply at BALDWIN'S, No. 700 Broadway, or No. 109 West 30th-st., third story.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands green-houses and graperies; also farming and the raising of all kinds of fancy stock; is qualified to take charge of a large place. Address W. W., seed-store, No. 676 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man of long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; married; no incumbrance; wife as first-class cook or laundress; first-class City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, EMPLOYment in the above capacity; fully understands gardening in all its details, propagating, planting and laying out of new grounds; would take the management of a villa farm; no incumbrance; middle age. Address M. N., gardener, Post-office, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable single man, is a Protestant and an Englishman of undoubted character; no objection to the country. Address F. G. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, of many years' experience, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses. Call on or address T. M. G., for three days, at No. 50 6th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single Scotchman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening; good City and country reference. Address H. D., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful to a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation; used to City driving; can come highly recommended; willing to make himself useful; single, English. Address H. R. S., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Apply to J. M. COOPER, No. 11 Maiden-lane, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Call or address COACHMAN, carriage repository, No. 656 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener, and understands the care of horses and cows; wife is a good cook, baker and butter maker; have the best of reference. Address M. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class groom and driver; six years' best City reference from last place. Can be seen in private stable No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (AMERIcan,) a situation as farmer; understands the care of horses and cattle; best of reference. Address E., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION; colored; understands the business in full; City reference, personal and written. Address WAITER, Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as farmer or gardener, and his wife to work in the house. Address N. B., Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; able and willing to work; has the best references. Address R. R., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, JUST from Washington, D. C., a situation as coachman or groom; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; single man; understands the business in all its branches; good references. Apply or address D. M., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as waiter in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 55 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; good City reference. To be heard of for the next three days at No. 41 University-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; the best City references. Call on or address J. M., 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful City driver; has first-class City references. Call or address J. Mc., private stable, No. 44 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom in a private family; is willing and obliging; two years' reference from last place. Address for two days M. S. S., No. 601 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; is a steady, careful driver; has the best City reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 47 West 10th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLEsale grocery or provision house; advertiser has a large eastern acquaintance, and can influence considerable trade; no objection to traveling a portion of the time. Address E. T. B., Box No. 3,101 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-FURnishing hardware salesmen; a liberal salary paid to good men; none others need apply. Apply to E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPING.

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to Allatona, as safely, speedily, cheaply and comfortably as by any other steamers.

"BYNUMS" STEAMERS.

Australia	Thurs., Oct. 27	Erin	Wed., Nov. 2
Columbia	Sat., Nov. 5	Abyssinia	Wed., Nov. 16
Nestorian	Sat., Nov. 12	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 23
Prussia	Sat., Nov. 19	Olympus	Wed., Nov. 30
Anglia	Sat., Dec. 3	Caledonia	Wed., Dec. 28
India	Sat., Dec. 31	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as follows:

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, $80 LIVER POOL, GLASGOW, OR BELFAST.

First Cabin, for sixty full sized berths, $80 to $100. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, according, $140. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $30.

Certificates at REDUCED RATES can be brought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Saturday, Oct. 29 | Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 9
Palestine, Tues., Nov. 1 | Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16
Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3 | Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage.

First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

Return tickets.....$255, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage.

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets.....$140, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full sized iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREMAN.....Nov. 2, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. WESTRAY.....Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. FREEMAN.....Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSITH.....Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The following fine steamers will sail from their pier on the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....DAUPHIN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.....BOURAL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....GUERNEY.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10

Rates of passage, including wine, bedding and lights: Cabin, $100 gold; steerage, $30 gold. Second cabin, $60.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORAN, Agent, 6 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.

ITALY, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, Thursday, Nov. 12, at 4 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Through passage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $25 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, November.

Cabin passage, $80 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are intended to call as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Nov. 1, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be purchased at the Company's office by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COM. PANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco, First Cabin, $150 gold. Steerage, $65.

According to location of berths.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the voyage.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medical attendant on board.

Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Nov. 20, GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 2.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING, Jan. 2.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Pernambuco. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Oct. 27
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN RICE, (via Nassau,) Nov. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Nov. 17

For freight or passage apply to

D. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.—Sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEARIN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THOMPSON, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN RICE, will sail Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

D. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 45 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 22 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

G. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 228 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., bringing freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply on office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 195 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known, first-class and fast sailing ships of the BIENVILLE, T. J. BARR, Master, now at her dock receiving cargo, will be towed to sea from the foot of Wall-st, East River, on SATURDAY, 29th October, at 2 P. M. Freight taken on MONDAY at the lowest rate of freight.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

Steamship ZODONA (or yacht) will follow Ship Pio. 29 East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 182 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Parties in or contemplating going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave New-York without them; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from annoyance, or delay and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in preventing the traveler from imposition, and as intimate acquaintance with those they are in the various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Sales-room, No. 48 Liberty-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR COURT.

T. J. BARR, Esq., Receiver,
THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the late firm of MESSRS. A. BININGER & CO.,

by EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, and continuing on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, FRIDAY, Nov. 4, and MONDAY, Nov. 7, on which day the sale will be exclusively of Madeira, at the old stand of Messrs. BININGER & CO., NOS. 39 AND 41 LIBERTY-ST.,

the entire stock of the Choicest wines and liquors, consisting in part of:

choice Madeira, probably the finest lot in the country; old sherries, ports, brandies, rum, gin; Hunzinger's celebrated Jamaica rum; also a fine lot of teas, together with all the desks, safes and other fixtures.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CAPT. BREWETT'S LIBRARY.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, the LIBRARY of JAS. B. Brewett, Esq., Belleville, N. J., the UNIVERSALLY COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT BINDINGS. The library is the largest and most valuable private collection of books ever offered for sale in this country. Libraries valued and sold. Collections of paintings catalogued and sold.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, &c.—YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., at No. 9 John-st., twenty cases of Dutch bulbs in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. E. PINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, 11 Pine-st., 1,000 bbls. new Jersey Mandrake; 10,000 package new Layer Raisins, all prime new crop, landing; 400 kegs Almeria Grapes, 2,500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

JOSEPH EISENMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

PERSIAN, SUITED, AT 10 A. M., at the Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn. Large assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, china, velvet and other carpets, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of October, 1870, for the purchase of the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

2,000 Breech-loading Muskets, calibre 45, with Cartridge for same.
1,000 Ball's Repeating Carbines, calibre 58, with Ammunition.
2,500 Gallagher's Carbines, adapted for Spencer Ammunition.
4,000 Maynard's Carbines, with 500 rounds of Ammunition per gun.
1,000 Palmer's Carbines, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
2,000 Remington Carbines, calibre 45, with Ammunition.
2,500 Warner's Carbines and Ammunition.
2,000 Joslin's Carbines and Ammunition, calibre 45.
60,000 Carbine Accoutrements, serviceable.
Hinkley's and other patterns.
20,000 sets Infantry Accoutrements.
10,000 Starr's Revolvers, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
5,000 Bogart & Spencer's Revolvers, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
10,000 Remington Army Revolvers, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
10,000 Colt Revolvers.
40,000 Cavalry Sabres.
1,000 Spencer Rifles.
20,000 sets Horse Equipments.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

50 batteries of Field Artillery, complete, with Ammunition.

Bids will be entertained for any one, or all of the foregoing lots. The bids to specify the price offered for the item with ammunition, for accounting for themselves. The bids for Artillery will be for batteries, complete with ammunition; so much for a battery of Model twelve-pounders, and so much for a battery of Parrott three-inch rifle guns, or for batteries and ammunition separately.

The privilege is reserved by this office of rejecting any or all bids which may not be deemed sufficient or satisfactory. A margin of twenty per cent. must be paid at the time of the award, and the residue upon delivery of the stores; all the stores to be delivered at the City of New-York, within thirty days after the award.

A. D. DYER, Chief of Ordnance.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 22 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelopes "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

5,000 lbs. white lead; 20 gross 1½ inch No. 10 round head brass screws; 200 gallons boiled linseed-oil, in 10-gallon cans; 20 dozen bible lines.

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

75 feet rubber suction hose, made on spiral wound flat galvanized iron, with couplings to suit pump, as per sample.

BUREAU ORDNANCE.

10 sheep-skins in wool; 5 gross brass screws, 2-inch, No. 24.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to the interest of the service.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company will receive sealed proposals for the graduation and masonry of their road, from the junction of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield to Front and Dwight sts. in Holyoke, ten miles, with spurs, sidings and branches, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1870.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office, Westfield, Mass., and further information be had on inquiry of L. J. Root and R. E. Peck, Esqs., Holyoke, or of Hon. Lewis Fred, President of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, or of the undersigned, J. C. PARSONS, President.

HOLYOKE, Oct. 20, 1870.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the time for receiving, at the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration, proposals for the erection of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, has been extended to the 8th of November prox.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, John O'Neil, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of each day.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to the President of the Commission or the Chairman of the Building Committee.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to decline all proposals, if they deem it advisable.

(Signed,) RICHARD OGDEN, President.
JAMES W. RUSTED, Chairman.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FEINHOLTZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Julius Feinholtz, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the City of New-York, at No. 32 Nassau-st., in said district, on the 29 day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED NICKEL COMPANY, NO. 17 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Sole owners of Alfred and Albert Bachofen's Patents for Nickel Plating. Entire Stock is now ready to grant licenses under same.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

Licensees in New-York:
J. L. Lewis Smith, No. 4 Hewes-st.
AMERICAN NICKEL PLATING COMPANY, corner Centre and White sts.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, RECently returned from a residence in Europe, where he has been teaching Mathematics in German, French and Italian, and who is acquainted with Greek and Latin, desires to teach any or all of those languages; will give instruction in private families or in schools; would go into the country; best references given. Address E. F. P., care of Box, No. 111 and 113 William-st.

WANTED—AN ITALIAN TEACHER. Address, with terms, etc., Box 112 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ACME INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, No. 10 West-20th-st., (Chelsea,) REV. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prospectus form of 40 pages for business or military or impressible terms, and cases for twenty-eighth, seventh year, Sept. 26. For catalogues and particulars, see circulars, to be had at the Institute, which commence and terminate at visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 12, 14 AND 16 EAST 47TH-ST. REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School, Modern Languages, Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 47TH-AV., CORNER 47TH-ST.

In the department of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 19; the Primary department Sept. 12; and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 49 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 22. Able teachers in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, PENMANSHIP and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BIDDING-SCHOOL with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

ELTON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 8TH-AV. AND 407 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

Recess pastime, light, airy and cheerful. Young people with Mrs. Lyons, the others with Mr. Elton. Special attention to Mathematics, Modern Languages, and means that all from this school shall have sensible Grammar. In four years, 32 have entered Cornell, 9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 West Point, 1 Annapolis, 1 Troy, 1 Rensselaer, 1 Troy Polytechnic, 1 Dartmouth, 1 Brown, 1 Amherst. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than can be received. Light gymnasium. Only pure, convenient, working pupils desired.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, NO. 32 WEST 47TH-ST., ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Vacancies MAY BE FILLED. Department (or French and German, if desired) modified after the Vacation abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No vacancies in the Primary department for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES SMITH, WELL-CONDUCTED MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 372 AND 377 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 19.

Pupils who have been previously in the Institution connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 49 MADISON-AV., between 26th and 27th sts. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 18 EAST 38TH-ST. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

PLUMBING INSTITUTE, PLUMBING, N. Y. Terms, $100 per quarter, from NOV. 15. R. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 12 MADISON-AV., corner 22d-st. Formerly Purdy Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young children, No. 204 W. 23d-st. Twenty-third yr. will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MONROE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE, No. 29 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. C. G. HAMILTON, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,314 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.—REGINE Ehrer 10th year Sept. 26. For girls, 15 W. 43d-st. (removed from 46 W. 34th-st.). E. E.—Private mothers' lessons for young ladies connected with the above. Training class for teachers. Kindergarten Journal, circulars apply to Miss A. M. COE, Pres., 15 W. 43d-st.

PROF. ROUSSELE'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 116 4th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for any trade or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The 24th term will commence Sept. 15. For catalogues with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. J. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 49 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., on Dennis West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOE, Miss and Miss PICKERSGILL, of Miss Pierce's, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 21.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 49 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 22d-st., Sept. 20.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 206 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 19.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL Misses boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,182 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Rev. EMILY KELSEY.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

BERDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only), Broadway, corner 43d-st. English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 154 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S Thorough and English School in Tremont's Lyric Hall, No. 732 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-school for young ladies and children, 32 East 20th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

BAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 27 Broadway, reopens Sept. 19.

NICE at East 13th-st., on Stuyvesant-square, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for two, with board; also a large room, on the third story, suitable for a gentleman or married couple, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 8 Hudson-st.

A LARGE HEAD-BEDROOM FURNISHED room, bed-room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; terms moderate. Apply at 1 Washington-sq. N., first door, left hand.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a handsome suite of rooms, with furniture, to a gentleman; all conveniences; private table if desired; neighborhood very desirable. Address HOMES, Box No. 140 Times Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably furnished rooms; private table if desired; neighborhood very desirable. Address HOMES, Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARD—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of South or Wall-street ferries, one large and very best room, and for two gentlemen; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 98 Henry-st., near Amity.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let, also a room, parlor or office, suitable for a doctor's office.

EAST 21ST-ST., NO. 46.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, second floor; also two rooms, third floor; private table if desired; appointments and attendance first-class.

NO. 18 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A strictly first-class private family will let with board, the second floor, to a responsible family; references exchanged.

TWENTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire second floor, two handsomely furnished rooms, with gas; breakfast and dinner, $100 per week. Apply at Everett Library, No. 28 5th-av.

NO. 1 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms to let; handsomely furnished rooms also single rooms to let; board and attendance first-class, opposite the Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms to let, with private table, No. 211 4th-av., hotel adjoining Calvary Church; also, parlor and bedroom suitable for two.

$20 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED rooms, Ladies' Home, Broadway, Bowling Green, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. R. Reagh, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SMALL, PLEASANT rooms, or one large one, with good board, for gentleman and wife; location not above 20th-st., near Madison-av. or University-place; terms must be moderate. Address, giving location and terms, M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 72 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next. Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MARION APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER V. DEVILLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January, next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE H. DEVILLE,
JOHN F. DEVILLE,
Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER B. HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 34 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.

SAM'L W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 16th day of September, 1870.

CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
Administrator, &c.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SHOES

AT CANTRELL'S,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 32 Broadway,
No. 765 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 146 and 148 (new nos.) Fleet-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

MME. CALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & Co., No. 13 East 14th-st., near Broadway, will exhibit on THURSDAY, 27th inst., the latest novelties and leading styles of millinery for the Winter.

INDIA GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 346 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. A. LOCKEY, FROM PARIS, (lately of No. 578 Broadway), has just reopened her dress-making establishment at No. 50 West 16th-st., where she invites ladies that she will also have on hand an assortment of Bonnets and Hats to suit her customers.

CHILDREN'

POLITICAL.

THE STATE.

Republican Orators on the Stump.

Addresses are announced to be delivered by prominent Republicans as follows:

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Kingston—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Binghamton—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Elmira—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Schenectady—Gen. Kilpatrick.
Stockholm—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Lyons—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Truxton—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Picssis—Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Port Jervis—Wm. V. Weber, Esq. (German.)
Clinton—Gen. John L. Swift.
Avon—Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Conquest—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Hudson—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Dundee—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Constantia—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Brooklyn (Flatbush and Clinton avenues)—Dr. David Bell.
Lawrenceville—Capt. George Parker.
Cuba—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Brasier's Falls—Hon. A. X. Parker.
Depeyster—R. G. Pettibone, Esq.
Rossie—Hon. Stillman Foote.
Wigwam, Brooklyn—Hon. J. H. Warwick.
Roslyn—Rev. Charles B. Ray.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Corning—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Troy—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Geneseo (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Oswego—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Canton—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Preble—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Theresa—Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Port Jervis—Rev. W. F. Butler.
Eighteenth District, Thirty-fourth-street, New-York—Hon. E. Delafield Smith and Hon. Ethan Allen.
Dresden—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Coughdenoy—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Sterling Centre—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Moravia—Gen. John L. Swift.
West Troy—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Massena—Capt. George Parker.
Norfolk—Hon. A. X. Parker.
Hammond (Afternoon)—Hon. Stillman Foote.
Brier Hill (Evening)—Hon. Stillman Foote.
Bleecker Buildings—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Le Roy—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer.
Albion, (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Rochester, (Evening)—Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Ogdensburg—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Evan's Mills—Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cortland—Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Fulton—Gen. John L. Swift.
Penn Yan—Hon. J. F. Manning.
New-Haven—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Cato—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Henvelton—R. G. Pettibone.
Newburg—Hon. Ethan Allen and Rev. W. F. Butler.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

Ovid (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Geneva (Evening)—Hon. A. W. Tenny.
Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, New-York—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Gouverneur—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Jamestown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Oneonta—Gen. John L. Swift.
De Ruyter—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Victor—Hon. J. F. Manning.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Palmyra (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Canandaigua (Evening)—Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Cooperstown—Gen. John L. Swift.
Owego—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Champlain—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Clifton—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Oxford—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Wellsville—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Schenectady—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
No. 123 West Houston-street, New-York—Hon. Ethan Allen.

VETERANS FOR WOODFORD.

Ninth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club—Speeches by Gen. Henry Wilson, S. T. Streete and Others.

The large hall in Bleecker Building was crowded last evening by the soldiers and sailors of the Ninth Assembly District. There was excellent music and fine singing, and the cheering presence of many of the fair sex inspired the "Boys in Blue" with bright hopes. Capt. F. M. Clark, the President, called the meeting to order, and introduced S. T. Streete, who delivered a stirring address, and ably discussed the question, "Are we a Nation?" And having shown that we are, called upon the people to preserve a nationality so dearly bought.

Hon. Henry Wilson was the next speaker. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts was received with loud applause, and said:

I am among those who believe that there has not been, for the last ten years, a single period when there has not been a Republican majority in the State of New-York. The Democratic Party has some honest men among it, nor is it always wrong. And yet there has been no issue since 1854, between Republicans and Democrats, in which the Republicans have not been always right and the Democrats wrong. To the standard of patriotism, especially, the Republican Party can proudly point, and its fidelity to the nation has never been questioned. It was this party which made the country free, and elevated four and a half millions of slaves to the sublime height of American citizenship. Our record is the history of our country, and when the Republican Party shall cease to exist, and shall have closed its labors, its influence will continue to be felt all over the world, wherever country, liberty, justice and humanity are held dear. There are four millions of voters in the Republican ranks, and we can carry thirty States any day. We want the State of New-York on our side, and if all petty strifes and personal ambition are buried, and all remain true to liberty, an overwhelming victory for the Republican Party will close this campaign. The speaker concluded by denouncing the public men who permit the repeating and miscounting of votes, and said that they should be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, and called upon the people to trample out of existence these infamous practices. Senator Wilson was loudly applauded as he sat down. Mr. W. H. Grace and Mr. Richard McCloud, Irish Republicans, next addressed the meeting, and denounced Messrs. Tweed, Hall, Cox, Brooks, &c., as outgrowths of rampant Know-nothingism, and enemies of their race. After a rousing speech from Hon. Norman Stratton, this most interesting meeting adjourned.

THE SMITH FACTION.

Convention of the Tammany Republicans Last Evening—They Resolve to Make No Nomination.

The Tammany Republican County Convention met, agreeably to adjournment, last evening, at Head-quarters, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Mr. J. V. Gridley, President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the meeting of Saturday last, Ex-Alderman Dayton objected to so much of them as narrated the fact that certain delegates at that meeting withdrew from the Convention, alleging that such narration was not properly part of the Convention's proceedings, and should not, therefore, appear on the record. This question was discussed by Messrs. Dayton, Touchy and Da Cunha, and the motion to amend, by striking the matter alluded to from the record, was finally put, and lost.

Mr. Ira O. Miller, from the Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of admitting to seats the delegates elected on the ticket headed by Mark Lannigan, from the Second District; those on the ticket headed by David Miller, from the Eighth District, and the sitting delegates from the Fifteenth District. The report was adopted.

Mr. Sinclair Touchy, from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Republicans of the City, reported that the Committee deemed it best not to report such address until after the nominations of the Convention are made.

Mr. D. D. Conover, from the Committee of twenty-one to consult with Anti-Tammany organizations in regard to nominations, reported progress, and asked leave to report fully on Monday evening next, to which time he hoped the Convention would adjourn.

Mr. Pullman offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Conover's verbal report:

Whereas, A large number of Republicans believe that it would be for the best interests of the party to make no county nominations for the coming election; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, yielding to the expressed wish of the people, decline to make any nominations for county offices, and leave Republicans to act as they may think will best subserve the interests of the party; recommending, however, that every Republican vote for those whom he may consider will best serve the people.

In support of the above resolution, Mr. Pullman said that since the adjournment of the last session of the Convention he had taken occasion to inquire of Republicans what their views were with regard to the nomination of an independent party ticket for county offices, and has found a difference of opinion, some favoring a separate ticket, and others not. The State Committee had advised that no ticket be nominated. Whatever the judgment of this Convention might be, yet, in view of the fact that half, at least, of the Republicans of the City were opposed to the nomination of a separate ticket, he thought it would be better to yield to their views. He believed it would be for the advantage of our State ticket to make no county nominations. We could not elect a county ticket in any event, and it might be that the aid we would get from Democrats, in return for our vote for their county ticket, would help the Republican State ticket. He was with neither party in the split that had recently occurred in our ranks. He was opposed to turning out men from Federal offices because they did not vote on the question as others wished them to, and he was equally opposed to any alliance whatever with Tammany Hall.

Mr. Ira O. Miller was in favor of referring the resolution to the Committee of twenty-one who were appointed for the special purpose of considering this very question. He believed that the Committee would examine the subject carefully and discreetly, and would arrive at a decision that would be satisfactory to the Convention. He believed they would have done this in any event, and it would have been better if they had been allowed to do it without the intervention of the State Committee. He would, therefore, move that the resolution be referred to the Committee of twenty-one.

The motion was carried by a large majority, and the resolution was so referred.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews remarked that he was gratified to see present the representative men of the Republican Party. The Committee of twenty-one would leave no effort untried to get at the real feelings of the district associations with regard to making nominations, and their report on this point, when presented, would, he thought, be fully satisfactory. Much had been said outside as to removals from appointed federal offices of good Republicans, because they would not obey the bidding of certain leaders. He hoped that delegates would refrain from assent or dissent in this particular. The time was coming when President Grant would be convinced that he has been misinformed as to the action of the General Committee, and he would be heartily disgusted at the operations of his misinformants. Let no one, therefore, put himself in opposition to the Administration, for eventually the true Republicans, represented in this Convention, would have the approval not only of President Grant, but of the Republican Party generally.

Mr. Pullman said that the whole story ought, in all honesty, to be told. If Federal officials were being removed because they would not vote under dictation, their opponents were pursuing a like course with regard to other delegates. Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. Manierre were making removals on their side. He wanted both sides of the case to go before the people.

A motion to adjourn till Monday evening next brought the discussion to a close and the Committee adjourned till that time.

Mr. Frasier, from the Naturalization Committee, stated during the meeting that 124 naturalizations had been effected by the Committee during the day, and fresh papers had been supplied to twenty men who had lost their originals.

PROSECUTION OF REPEATERS.

Indictments Presented by the Grand Jury—The Cases of Strauss, Gannon and Others—Two New Arrests—A Plot to Rescue Gannon.

The United States Grand Jury appeared before Judge Benedict at the Circuit Court, yesterday, for the purpose of presenting indictments against Samuel Strauss, of the County Clerk's Office, John McLaughlin, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee from the Eighth Ward, and Terence Quinn, of the Sixteenth Ward, and two others, charged with illegal registration. Quinn was indicted for having fraudulently enrolled his name, as alleged, at three different polling-places, and for having represented himself by the act of registering as a qualified voter, although legally disfranchised in consequence of his being a State Prison convict. Bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury, during the afternoon, against Owen Gannon, a reputed political "rough," accused of resisting a United States officer in the performance of his duty, and Henry C. Butts, charged with fraudulent registration. Several other indictments were also found. Bench-warrants were issued for the arrest of the prisoners, and they will be brought to the Court today, to plead. It is very probable that some of them will be tried this week. In the case of Samuel Strauss, a motion was made by his counsel, before Judge Benedict, for his release on bail. The motion was allowed, and a bond in the sum of $10,000 was executed by Morgan Jones and Timothy Brennan before Commissioner White for the prisoners' appearance. The former surety has bailed out several alleged "repeaters." Gen. Davies, Assistant District-Attorney, represented the Government in the case. Owen Gannon was brought from Ludlow-street Jail to Commissioner Davenport's office, yesterday, and a motion was made for the reduction of his bail, previously fixed at $20,000. This was stoutly opposed by Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, who said that Gannon had been arrested for a very grave violation of the laws of the United States, and that he would be arraigned before the Court today if possible. The motion was denied, after which an examination was demanded by the prisoner's counsel. Subsequently, however, the examination was adjourned until Friday, and Gannon was remanded to jail.

A deputy marshal overheard some of the prisoner's friends plotting for his rescue, but their plan was frustrated by the vigilance of the officers.

Michael Brew was taken into custody at No. 107 Washington-street, by Deputy Marshal Bernhard on a charge of illegal registration. He was committed to prison to await an examination.

Moritz Brackman, proprietor of an underground concert-saloon, at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, was arrested on a similar charge. The latter is alleged to have been a notorious "bounty-jumper," and to have been sent to prison a few years ago for larceny, by reason of which he is disfranchised as a voter. He gave $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Gen. M. T. McMahon Nominated for Congress by the Republicans.

The Fourth Congressional District (anti-Tammany) Republican Convention met last evening at No. 84 West Broadway. A letter of declination was received from Hon. P. C. Van Wyck. The Convention then unanimously nominated Gen. Martin T. McMahon and adjourned. Gen. McMahon has the nomination of the Young Democracy. He served with distinction during the war in the old Sixth Corps.

Preparations for the Enforcement of the Election Laws.

Marshal Sharpe is now busily engaged in selecting Deputy Marshals to serve on the day of election. Several hundred persons will be selected for the work, the Marshal having power to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election, at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen, to preserve order and arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed within their view. It is said that about 6,000 men will be appointed.

A conference of United States officials in which Gen. Sharpe, Senator Conkling, Collector Murphy, Attorney-General Akerman, Hon. Thomas C. Acton and District-Attorney Davis participated, was held yesterday in regard to an important subject connected with the election.

Meeting of Uptown Carmen—An Election Dodge—A Question Whether They Will Turn Out in the Democratic Procession—An Order from Peter B. Sweeny.

The Carmen's Association of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, met last evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, James Lynch in the chair.

The Chairman stated that the object of the organization of the Association was to obtain the privilege of continuing to stand at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, as it was understood they were to be ordered away from that point.

One of a committee who had waited on Alex. Frear, to whom they appealed for assistance, handed in a paper obtained by Mr. Frear from Peter B. Sweeny, President of the Department of Public Works, granting permission for the carmen to continue their stand at Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street "until further orders."

Mr. Morris objected to the character of the permission, because it could easily be revoked after election; he had had experience with politicians, and the best way to deal with them was to get all you could out of them before election; if the carmen could get licensed for a year to continue their stands, all right, but he had seen an order from Mr. Sweeny to the Mayor's Marshal not to license any men to stand with carts at the place referred to.

A committee of three was appointed to arrange to have regular licenses granted to stand at the present place, and report at 8 o'clock this evening, with the understanding that if the request was not granted the Association would not turn out in the grand Democratic torchlight procession this evening.

Banners to Ledwith—Enthusiastic Meetings—Attempts to Destroy the Banners by Tammany Democrats.

The adherents of the Tammany Ring, last night, endeavored to practice some of their favorite dirty tricks for the discomfiture of the opponents whom they feel that they cannot overcome in a fair and open contest.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting and banner-raising by the Young Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward took place at Constitution Hall, corner Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. John F. Lynch presided, and in a short speech introduced Francis R. Purcell, who made an able and eloquent speech. Speeches were made by Robert B. Nooney, Judge Ledwith, Julius Wadsworth and others. Just as the banner was flung to the breeze some one in the interest of Tammany Hall cut the rope and it fell to the ground, whence it was taken away for repairs.

The young Democracy of the Twenty-first Ward attempted to raise a Ledwith banner last evening at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Second-avenue. Everything passed off quietly until they attempted to raise the banner, when the crosstree on which the rope rested, which had been sawed asunder by some Tammany minion, broke, and the banner fell. A car was passing at the time, and a number of men got on top of it and endeavored to fix the rope, but the car was soon driven away carrying the banner some distance.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting was held and Mr. Percy E. Parsons was elected Chairman. Stirring speeches were made by Judge Ledwith, Wm. C. Barrett, Joseph Blumenthal, Julius Wadsworth, candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, J. E. Marvin and others.

The Third Assembly District Republicans Indorse the Action of the County Convention.

At a meeting of Republicans, held last evening at the Third Assembly District Headquarters, No. 575 Broome-street, Mr. E. A. Willoughby acted as Chairman and Mr. James Costello Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the State Central Committee, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to elect the ticket headed by Woodford and Kaufman.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the County Convention, and favor the election of all officers opposed to Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Federal Administration, under the leadership of our worthy magistrate, President U. S. Grant.

John Hecker, Henry Hashagen, Frank McGee, Committee on Resolutions.

Grand Republican Rally in Williamsburg—Speech of Senator Wilson.

Washington Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was filled to its utmost capacity, last night, with the Republicans of that section of the city. Several of the ward organizations were present in force, headed by bands of music. In the edifice there was also an excellent band, which made things lively with patriotic strains. Gen. J. S. Catlin occupied the chair. On calling the assemblage to order, he stated that the prospects of the Republican Party never looked brighter in the city than they do at the present time.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the entire Republican ticket, State and County. The orator of the evening, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was then introduced and made one of his most spirited speeches. The course of the Democratic Party was passed in review in a few well-turned sentences, after which he referred to the charges of incompetency made against the present Administration, which he characterized as absurd, and cited in support of his position a few stubborn facts, showing how peace had been restored all over the country, the revenue collected and the debt decreased. In conclusion, he delivered a glowing eulogium on the Republican candidate for Governor, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Other speeches, by several of the prominent members of the party, followed, after which the meeting adjourned, amid loud and prolonged cheers for the Republican ticket.

Nominations Last Evening.

Tammany.—Eighteenth Assembly District, Leander Buck; Thirteenth Ward School Trustee, Henry E. Lynch—for short term.

Republican.—Third Assembly District indorsed James Hayes; Eighth Assembly District, Samuel Engel, the Young Democracy candidate; Seventeenth Assembly District, Ira A. Allen; Third Ward School Trustee, Francis F. Fellers.

Young Democracy.—Sixteenth Assembly District, Francis R. Purcell.

Kings County Assemblymen.

Now that there is a fair prospect of having an approach to a fair election, the Republicans ought to elect at least four out of the nine Assemblymen from Kings County. The Second, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Districts have a clear majority of Republican voters, and if they will only go to the polls, and see that there is no cheating in the count, they will elect their candidates. The candidates in all these districts are good men and deserving of the support, not only of Republicans, but of all good citizens. In the Second District, which has been fraudulently represented for two years past by a Democrat, the Republicans have a majority of at least 1,000 voters, but they have been cheated out of their rights for two years by repeaters and false canvassers. It should not be permitted again this year. In the Fifth District, where Mr. W. Goodrich was elected last year, but counted out in favor of W. T. Jones, there is also a large Republican majority. Mr. Goodrich is again a candidate, and the people of that district ought to see to it that he has an overwhelming majority.

In the Ninth District, so long represented by John C. Jacobs, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, we are assured that there is a good prospect of electing a Republican this year. The candidate is Mr. Francis J. Fisher, a man who has the confidence of the people of the district, and who will represent their interests. He is one of the chief promoters of the underground railroad from the East River to the outskirts of Brooklyn, an enterprise that will be of incalculable benefit to the people of Brooklyn. Through his exertions the charter for the road was carried through the Assembly last Winter, and if he is elected the road will be incorporated and under way before another year comes round.

Kings County Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention met yesterday, in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn, and nominated James Duffey, of the Eleventh Ward, for County Clerk, in place of Gen. Jourdan, resigned. Mr. Samuel Maddox, candidate for Register, sent in a letter declining his nomination, but the Convention, by an almost unanimous vote, refused to accept it. Mr. Maddox was prompted to take this action in order to show that he had no desire to run for the office named against the will of his party. The other candidates on the regular local ticket were also unanimously indorsed.

John Hill and the Fourth District of New-Jersey.

Mr. Hill is actively at work canvassing the Fourth District. He has been in Bergen and Sussex Counties during the past week, and will now be in Essex, Passaic and Morris. The people seem very earnest and enthusiastic, and give indications of a handsome victory. Mr. Hill is, however, devoting himself to the canvass, and has made the following appointments: Passaic, Thursday, 27th inst.; Lodi, Bergen County, Friday evening, 28th inst.; Franklin Mills, Essex County, Saturday evening, 29th inst.; Bloomfield and Orange, Monday evening, 31st inst.; Rutherfurd Park Hotel, Tuesday evening, Nov. 1; Little Falls, Wednesday evening, Nov. 2; West Milford, Cisco's Hotel, Thursday evening, Nov. 3. The Boonton Washington Cornet Band will be present at this meeting. Friday and Saturday, Nov. 4 and 5, in Morris County, at the mines and other places; Monday evening, Nov. 7, in Boonton.

Political Brevities.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club, last evening, at Krorn's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, encouraging reports were received from every part of the district, in which a thorough and effective organization exists.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County met at Gallagher's saloon, Canal-street, Stapleton, at 2 o'clock yesterday. Samuel Barton was elected Chairman, W. T. Elliot and M. Staples, Secretaries; J. M. Marsh, Treasurer, and Alfred Norman, Sergeant-at-Arms. Committees on Finance and Printing were appointed, and also a Committee of Arrangements for a meeting to ratify the State and county nominations. A resolution was adopted that a new primary meeting be held at Castleton on Saturday evening to elect delegates to the General Committee. An address was delivered by Judge Kilpatrick, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

The friends of John Decker, the nominee of the Democratic Party for Assembly, met, last evening, at Geiser's Hotel, Stapleton, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for county, State and Congressional nominations. John Decker and other candidates addressed the meeting, which was largely attended.

The Irish Republicans of Newark met in Library Hall last night. Speeches were listened to from Gen. Burke, Dr. R. Leddy, of New-York, and others. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Democratic Ward organizations met, last night, and nominated candidates for the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen.

The Republicans held a ratification meeting at Paterson last night, the Wigwam was crowded to the fullest with an enthusiastic audience. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Martin Ryerson, John Hill, and Gen. Kilpatrick were present and a number of addresses were made.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Club took place last night at Sixtyieth-street and Ninth-avenue. Charles H. Ketchel in the Chair. Addresses were made by the Chairman and by H. B. La Porr. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Republican Government and expressing pleasure at the arrangements made for fair voting at the coming election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Election Returns—Nominations and Other Matters.

Cleveland, Oct. 26.—The official majority for Sherwood, Republican candidate for Secretary of State in Ohio, is 16,964. The balance of the ticket has about the same majority. The prohibition ticket received about 2,300 votes.

Albany, Oct. 26.—The Republicans have nominated John J. Haggerty for Assembly, in the Third Assembly District of this county.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—It is understood that Hon. Thomas Hoyne has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The first number of a new afternoon paper, called the *Congressional Independent*, and devoted to the interests of Dennis McCarthy, was issued this afternoon.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 26.—Hon. John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and others, addressed a large and spirited meeting of the Democracy in Faneuil Hall, to-night. Good music enlivened the occasion. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 26.—At the Democratic Convention, of the Twenty-sixth District, held here today, Edgar K. Apgar, of Tompkins, was unanimously nominated for Representative to Congress. Thos. C. Platt, the regular Republican candidate, has withdrawn, and Milo Goodrich is in the field as an independent Republican candidate. The Congressional Committee is understood to be tied, thus preventing a call for a new Convention.

Federate Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church—The Deliberations and Their Result—Address by Bishop Potter.

In pursuance of a call issued by Bishop Potter, a Council convened yesterday at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, for the purpose of forming a Federate Council of the Dioceses in the State of New-York. The Bishops of the five dioceses were present, viz.: Bishop Potter, of New-York; Doane, of Albany; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Coxe, of Western New-York, and Huntington, of Central New-York. A large number of prominent clergymen and laymen of the dioceses were also in attendance as delegates to the Council. Among them were Rev. Drs. Haight, Ingersoll, Payne and Beach, Hon. Horatio Seymour, S. P. Nash, Hon. W. H. Ludlow, Orlando Meads, Judge Hunt, Lieut.-Gov. Jones and Gen. Miller. The proceedings of the Council began with prayer, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Drs. Draper, Tucker, Sheldon and Haskins.

Bishop Potter read the ante communion, Bishop Coxe the Epistle and Bishop Huntington the Gospel. The Right Rev. Dr. Potter then offered up prayer, and in brief terms extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. The services preceding communion were performed by Bishops Huntington and Doane, and the sacrament administered by Bishop Potter. The Council then took a recess.

At the afternoon session a motion was made by F. P. Nash, Esq., and the resolution carried, that until a constitution for the Federate Council is adopted the right of the Bishops of the five dioceses to vote as a separate body be recognized. Rev. Dr. Beach, of Oswego, made a motion that the Bishops, clergy and laity present under the call of the Bishop of New-York, declare it expedient to establish a Federate Council. A long discussion ensued as to whether the motion should be referred to a committee, or the resolution at once carried. Bishop Coxe earnestly advocated the latter course, and the motion was carried unanimously. The following Committee was appointed to adopt means of furthering the object of the resolution: The Bishops of New-York, Albany, Long Island, Central New-York and Western New-York, Rev. Drs. Haight, Ingersoll, Beach, Payne and Deane, Judge Johnson, Hon. W. H. Ludlow, Horatio Seymour, S. P. Nash and Orlando Meads.

Bishop Potter delivered a brief address, in which he congratulated the Council on the harmony and promptitude which had characterized the day's proceedings. He said that whatever might be said to the contrary, the Church would always be able to agree in essentials, while leaving liberty of thought and steering clear from Romanism.

The Council then adjourned to meet next January.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Second Lieut. E. N. Chester, of the artillery, has resigned. Capts. G. A. Hartwell, W. H. Hugo Dewitt, C. Poole and Major J. M. Goodhue are relieved from duty as Indian Agents and await orders, excepting Capt. Poole, who is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry. The following are honorably discharged: Capts. John M. Duffy, Orson G. Knapp, unassigned, F. H. Watson, Third Cavalry, and Elisha W. Tarlton, supernumerary; First Lieuts. J. T. S. White, unassigned, Wm. C. Sweet, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Wm. T. Dodge, Twenty-first Infantry, Wm. A. Cameron, Fifth Artillery, Ira L. McBarton and Joel L. Lyman, unassigned; Capt. Geo. Meade, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to unassigned officers and infantry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 26.—The American Securities opened quiet and closed dull. Stocks opened and closed quiet, with a period of flatness about 1½ P. M. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	92⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central R. shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Frankfort, Oct. 26.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 95½ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Oct. 26—5 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, became easier toward 1 P. M. and closed dull. Middling Uplands opened at 9d. and closed at 8¾d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d. and closed at 9¼d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 10d. per cental for New Milwaukee; Winter, 10s. 6d. Flour, 24s. for Western Canal. Provisions—Lard is firmer but unchanged. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.@11½d. Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

London, Oct. 26—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. Sugar on the spot, firmer. Linseed oil is firmer, but unaltered in price. Refined Petroleum firmer. Common Resin firmer.

Antwerp, Oct. 26.—Petroleum opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Oswego, Oct. 26.—Flour active and 25c. higher on all grades; sales 2,600 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; New No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 32. Corn quiet; sales 5,000 bushels on private terms. Barley unchanged; sales 2,900 bushels prime up-lake Canada at $1; Bay Quinte held at $1 14. Rye scarce and nominal. Peas unbolted, $7 ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$22; Middlings, $25@$28 ⅌ ton, as to quality. Highwines, 90c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¼c.; Barley, 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50 ⅌ ton. Lake Imports—108,000 bushels Barley; 4,700 bushels Peas; 201,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—17,500 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Barley; 512,000 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, Oct. 26.—Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 207,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Wheat, 2,000 bushels. Freights by canal—Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York. Flour steady, with fair local trade. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales 7,500 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 19; 7,400 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 19; 400 bags White Kentucky at $1 25@$1 65. Corn dull; No. 2 Western sold in small lots at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 40c. Rye—Sales 400 bushels Western at 82c. Barley quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Western, per sample, at 90c. Seeds and Peas inactive. Pork and Lard unchanged. Highwines dull; 100 bbls. sold at 88c.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Exchange unchanged. Flour steady; Spring Extras, $5 65, cash. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 01⅝; seller November, $1 02¼. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 56⅝c.; seller November 53c.; seller last half of November, 55¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 34¼c., seller November. Rye advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2, 68c. Barley firm, with a fair demand; No. 2, 80c. Highwines dull at 85c., iron-bound. Mess Pork, $25@$25 25. Lard, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Ribs, 11½c.; Hams, 12½c. Hogs, $7 40@$8 for Fair to Extra Choice. Cattle dull at $3 25@$6 37½. Freights quiet and firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 9c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 69,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

Albany, Oct. 26.—Wheat in good demand for Amber; common and medium grades are very dull; Amber State and Western, fair to good, $1 35@$1 43; Extra, $1 45@$1 50; White State and Western, $1 44@$1 60, and dull; Diehl, $1 70. Rye quiet; nominally 96c.@$1 for Western; $1@$1 05 for State. Corn dull, with liberal offerings and small sales; Mixed Western, 81½c.@82c. Barley continues to attract attention, but no concessions are made; two-rowed State from 85c.@95c., according to quality; six-rowed State, $1@$1 05 for No. 2 and No. 2; $1 15 for No. 1; prime $1 60, and No. 1; $1 15; Canada West, $1@$1 20, according to quality. Barley-Malt—The business is confined to the trade; sales of new six-rowed State at $1 25; Canada West, $1 35@$1 40; no old Malt in the market. Oats in moderate demand and at steady prices; sales of Western at 50c.@52c., State, 54c.@55c., the latter price being for choice White, bagged.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Cotton advancing; sales at 15c.@15½c. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 10@$4 30; Extra Common, $4 75. Wheat—Receipts light; No. 2 Red Winter, inspected, $1 22@$1 25; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30. Corn advancing and scarce; 3c. for prime Mixed; 65c.@68c. for prime White. Oats in bulk, higher at 37½c.@40c. Barley dull at 80c.@$1 05. Rye —Nothing doing. Whisky dull and unchanged. Tobacco heavy. Hemp and Bagging unchanged. Provisions firm and scarce. Pork, $25. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 20c. for Clear. Lard firm at 16c. for tierce; 17½c. for keg. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour; 9,500 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—Cotton steady; Middling Upland, 17½c.@17⅞c.; do. Gulf, 18c. Flour more active; Extras, $5@$5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 87½@$6 50; Pennsylvania do. $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 37½@$7. Fancy brands, $7 25@$8. Wheat in fair demand; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 40; Amber, $1 40@$1 44. Rye—Sales of Western at 85c. Corn unchanged; New sells at 70c.@72c. Oats looking up; Western and State at 51c.@54c. Barley nominal at $1 02@$1 05. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23¼c.@23½c. Whisky nominal at 90c.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Cotton easier; Middling offered at 16¾c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 165 bales; total, 225 bales; stock, 2,950 bales. Flour active and firm. Wheat dull and markets favors buyers; prices unchanged, except for Western, which is quoted at $1 35@$1 38. Corn dull and irregular; White, 80c.@83c.; Yellow, 70c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c. Oats dull at 47c.@50c. Rye dull at 70c.@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 91c.@92c.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull and drooping; Middling, 16c.; buyers offer lower rates. Flour firm with a fair demand; Family, $5 75@$6. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts large; New, 50c.@52c.; Old, 60c.@64c.; market unsettled. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping at $1 02@$1 10; Iowa Spring, $1 15@$1 18. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs dull and nominally $7@$7 50. Whisky dull and unsettled; asking, 84c.@85c. Tobacco firm and scarce. Exchange par.

Toledo, Oct. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 19; No. 2, $1 14@$1 14½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Oct. 26.—Flour dull; Extra Spring, $4 75. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02½; No. 2, $1 04. Oats dull and nominal. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 55c. Rye quiet; sales No. 1 at 66c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Freights to Buffalo, 9¼c.

Louisville, Oct. 26.—Tobacco active; sales, 84 hhds. at $6 40@$6 for frosted Lugs; $6 10@$6 90 for common to good sound Lugs; $8 75@$12 for common to good Leaf; $13@$16 for common to good new bright Wrappers. Bagging firm at 28c.@30c. Flour firm; Extra Family, $5 50. Grain very quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 85c.@86c.

Savannah, Oct. 26.—Cotton—Buyers are offering 15¼c., but holders will not sell under 15½c. for Middling; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 4,214 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,192 bales; coastwise, 1,807 bales; stock, 53,057 bales.

New-Orleans, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 1,174 bales; coastwise, 336 bales; total, 1,512 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,607 bales; stock, 60,080 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull at 15c.; receipts, 1,800 bales; exports, 1,361 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn, 67c. Oats, 47c.@48c. Lard, 17c.@18¼c. Pork, $26. Bacon—Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 18½c.

Mobile, Oct. 26.—Cotton very dull and depressed, and accurate quotations cannot be given; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 494 bales; exports, coastwise, 494 bales; stock, 22,171 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 39c.@39½c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine lower; sales at $1 40@$2 65. Tar steady.

Norfolk, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales 75 bales; net receipts, 220 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,656 bales; stock, 1,825 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2,164 bales; stock, 25,621 bales.

Detroit, Oct. 26.—Flour steady at $6@$6 50. Wheat firm; Extra, $1 40½; No. 1, $1 28. Oats active; Western, 40c.@41½c.

Galveston, Oct. 26.—Cotton less active; prices lower; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 314 bales; stock, 8,121 bales.

Boston, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 2 bales; coastwise, 32 bales; total, 34 bales; stock, 2,500 bales.

Wilmington, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, nominally 15¼c.; net receipts, 290 bales; stock, 1,633 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	42
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	48
Portland	W.	Clear	50
Boston	N.	Cloudy	53
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	54
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	51
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	53
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	55
Richmond	W.	Clear	60
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	67
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	66
Augusta	E.	Clear	56
Oswego	E.	Clear	41
Buffalo	N. E.	Clear	48
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	50
Chicago	E.	Cloudy	54
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Mobile	N.	Clear	68
New-Orleans	E.	Foggy	71

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	Oct. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Oct. 27	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	Oct. 29	New-York	Havre
Hanover	Oct. 29	New-York	Bremen
Italy	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Oct. 27	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Malta*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *sealed* letters only, on the pier in Jersey City until 1½ P. M.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	6 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 26—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—C. A. Galloney, J. Landon, D. McDougal, W. P. Lewis, Thos. Thomas, M. B. Loeb, J. Rosenberg, C. Neucuch, A. Finald, H. Barlow, Dr. and Mrs. Swift, D. J. G. de Magathias, wife, daughter and child, F. R. Ward and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gibb, Miss H. Blair, A. Gerenbach, G. Baker, A. Maddock, A. Dubois, F. Giles, S. Soloman, J. Collinson, S. McMullen, G. A. Fellows, M. A. Thomas, R. L. Patterson, L. B. Kelly, J. L. Edmonds, G. Richards, S. A. Peters, W. Sherwood, Capt. and Mrs. J. Wilson and child, H. Bradshaw, H. V. Bennett, R. C. Perkins, V. G. Gilmore, R. B. Dixon, I. Buck, R. Finlay, Mrs. A. Thomson and daughter, Miss Thompson, P. Thompson, S. P. Mandell, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Prescott, 2 children and 3 servants, Miss Prescott, H. H. Homer, S. B. Graves and 2 servants.

Oct. 26—*In steam-ship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—Miss Draper, Miss A. Draper, Dr. John W. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Hastings, servant and child, Edwin Swift, Capt. Geo. E. Balch.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Capt. J. W. Anderson, A. G. Tunstade, Thos. Wilson, S. T. Mitchell, J. Stahl, F. Dimond, J. Davis and 3 steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets.....5:05 | Moon sets.....1:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:57 | Gov. Island.10:46 | Hell Gate.....12:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Hanover, (N. G.,) Humbeck, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Triumph, Cheney, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Blumose, (Br.,) Pettie, Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Stampede, (Br.,) Gilkey, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Athalaska, (Br.,) Lasenberg, St. Jago de Cuba, J. A. Hersey; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Nellie Gay, Smith, Sierra Leone, R. R. Ware & Co.

Schrs. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Hantsport, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; May Belle, (Br.,) Wood, Amherst, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Abiel Abbott; Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk, Va., C. H. Staples & Co.; Katie Ranger, Martin, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. H. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Florence V. Turner, Graves, Belise, H. P. Brown & Co.; Jonas Smith, Smith, Nichols, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

Canal-boat Ed. I. Anthony, Penfield, Oswego, Northern Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. Encountered strong head winds to Hatteras; pleasant weather N. of Hatteras. Oct. 24, 10 A. M., 30 miles N. of Lookout, exchanged signals with steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Avon, (of Sunderland,) Young, Montreal Oct. 15 and Quebec 18th, in ballast to order. Came to this port to load for Europe.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, with mdse., &c., to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Daniel Marcy, (of Boston,) Ross, Manila May 18, with hemp and sugar to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 8. Crossed the equator 19th ult., lon. 31. Aug. 12 had a hurricane from S. E. to N. N. E., which lasted 6 hours, being under bare poles during that length of time; lost sails, &c.

Ship John Bright, Hedley, Guanape, via Callao, Aug. 3, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Williams & Guion; passed the Cape 25 ds. out, and crossed the equator 50 ds. out, lon. 31 15; had very rough weather.

Bark Marie, (Fr.,) Beaurael, Guadaloupe 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark May Queen, Teague, Boston, in ballast to Jos. Bell.

Bark Nuevo, Mendo, (Ital.,) Starace, Antwerp Sept. 5, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Excelsior, Mayo, of and from Bermuda 4 ds., with old iron, and 10 passengers to Duncan McColl. Had fine weather.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Malaga Sept. 22, via Long Island Sound, with fruit to John S. Devlin & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Had heavy S. W. winds and stormy weather.

Brig D. W. Chesley, (Br.,) Phinney, Salt Key, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Heney & Parker; had rough weather; Oct. 21, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from S. to W., lasting 6 hours; received no damage; left no vessels.

Brig Lewis A. Squires, Tyler, Boston.

Schr. Alfred Vittery, (of Brixham,) Prickley, Malaga 52 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 24; had fine weather first part of the passage, and very heavy weather during the last days; 19th, lat. 36 50, lon. 49 50, had a hurricane from S. W. and veering to N. N. E., and was obliged to cast away mainsail to save the vessel.

Schr. Carrie, Jordon, Brazos Santiago, Texas, with hides, wool, &c., and 3 passengers, to Woodhouse, Southward & Rudd; lost, had a hurricane from N. E., with very heavy sea.

Schr. Jeremiah Simonson, Crawford, Boston, in ballast to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Will load for Rio Janeiro.

Schr. Frank Randolph, Stillman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Raleh, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Macomber, Johnson, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alice Sprague, Stewart, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Bess, Gray, Mathews, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Columbia, Whitney, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Mary E. Stowe, Gibbs, Sing Sing, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie E. Ray, Ray, South Amboy, for Cambridge.

Schr. Tryphenia, Dickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. E. Barnes, Powers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Neptune, Bowers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roxanna, Burley, Phillips, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dassaway, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Norman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Breeze, Overton, Dresden, with ice to Chas. Matthews.

Schr. John Cavalier, Townsend, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. H. Cady, Borden, Saco, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Weldon, Whitman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farman, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Harriet Sarah, Babcock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jno. Manlove, Garlis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Walton, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Loughery, Haley, Black Rock, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tempest, Shopshire, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Wallace, Wallace, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Hillsboro, N. S., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Adeline, Knowlton, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Moonlight, Bradford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Storm Child, Ryan, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Rebecca Frances, Richer, Dresden, with ice to Charles Matthews.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading R. R., No. 56, McKeeson, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Carroll, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada F. Whitney, Mathews, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Chas. E. Elmer, Birdsall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Georgie Todd, Hill, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mary Miller, Fitz, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. G. Goodman, Nickerson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pinta, Clark, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. M. A. Averill, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. W. Atwood, Brockman, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chillion, Winslow, Portland, with lumber to George Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Dill, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rhodes Holmes, Banks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Nevenger, Smith, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. J. Lockwood, St. John, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. W. Wheeler, Newman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parsons, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River, for South Amboy.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ames Falkenburg, Tirrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Schr. Chas. Connery, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. J. D. Maitland, Leighton, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jno. Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Port Jefferson.

Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Hamlin, Warren, R. I., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Jay, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. E. Carlisle, Northam, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. G. C. Smith, Phillips, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Thomas, Rhodes, Eaton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Charleston, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Helen M. Bowen, Alexander, Bridgeport.
Schr. Uncas, Morgan, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. F. Barnes, Kelsey, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Clyde, Gage, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Antelope, Brown, Providence.
Schr. M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eliza, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. South Wind, Bourne, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Reanoke, Phillips, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Geo. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.
Schr. S. C. Smith, Banks, Dighton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Annie D. Price, Hawkins, Greenport.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Kate McLean, Halleck, Cap Ann.
Schr. C. P. Shultz, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. J. E. Dailey, Small, Providence.
Schr. Mountain Laurel, Wood, New-Haven.
Schr. Mail, Meads, Greenwich.
Schr. Panthea, Hill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Searsville, Chase, Saco, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy Jones, Muncy, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Alice D. Nickerson, Boston, for Richmond.
Schr. Lucy M. Collins, Collins, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, ——, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Clara, Murphy, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.
Schr. John Losier, Trefeather, Taunton.
Schr. H. A. Denning, Boardman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. L. S. Smith, Green, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Robert Smith, Baisden, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Tryall, Sale, New-Bedford, for Port Jefferson.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Essex, Handy, New-Bedford, for Rondout.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring.
Schr. Gale, Shopshire, Hartford, for Taunton.
Schr. Ann Sharp, Sharp, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Estelle Day, Cary, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Frances Edwards, West, Boston, for Newark.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Adelphia, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Kate Gordon, Sinedly, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Lowell, Allan, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Pearl, Adams, Brookhaven.
Schr. Flora, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. W. H. Sargent, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Gardner, Crowley, New-Bedford.
Schr. Empire, Matthews, Wareham.
Schr. William C. Burham, Judd, Albany, for Salem.
Schr. J. S. Hoyt, Perkins, South Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Wm. G. Tufts, Seymour, Providence.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, New-Haven.
Schr. Dart, Hobbie, South Amboy, for Bangor.
Schr. Entire, Keaner, Newburg, for New-Haven.
Schr. Onrust, Heath, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Oliver, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cuba and Manhattan, for Liverpool; ship Surprise, for Shanghai.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Arr. bark Sicilian, from Malaga. The British brig Ina, from Antwerp, for Boston, put into St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, leaking, and having thrown part of her cargo overboard. She will remain for repairs.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia; ship John Sidney, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26.—Arr. bark Midas, from Callao, for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Arr. Uncle Toby, Callao.

Sld. Sonora, Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26.—Cld. steamer Volunteer, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Jr., Keefe, from Providence for Rondout, when off the Hamilton Ferry, yesterday, 26th, collided with the Hamilton Ferry-boat New-York, breaking bowsprit, jibboom, all her head-gear, tearing her jib, and knocking her cutwater off so that she is leaking badly. The steam-tug Lafayette came to her assistance, and towed her to a dock on the North River. The ferry-boat was badly damaged, breaking a great part of her after cabin away, the boom coming out of the roof. As it was at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, there were no passengers in the after cabin at the time, or else it would have been more serious. She was taken off the next trip to Brooklyn.

Spoken.

Oct. 24, lat. 37 24, lon. 74 50, exchanged signals with schr. Clara Woodhouse, hence for Brazos Santiago, Texas.

Aug. 16, lat. 25 04, lon. 60 15, brig Tiger, (Sp.,) from Algoa Bay, for Boston, 30 ds. out.

July 22, signaled ship Ceferina, from Akyab for Liverpool, 54 ds. out, lat. 29 17 S., lon. 42 E.

Aug. 5, ship Lady McDonald, (Br.,) from Martaban for Falmouth, 68 ds. out, lat. 34 30 S., lon. 23 14 E.

Aug. 6, lat. 34 26 S., lon. 24 E., ship Golden Fleece, from Cape Town for Algoa Bay.

Aug. 9, lat. 35 05 S., lon. 22 41 E., bark Wilberforce, from Hurachee for Falmouth, 85 ds. out, who reported the following vessels: Oneida, Nos. 7, 6, 25, 34 dist. pndt.; Milford, Nos. 5, 4, 09, 1st dist. pndt.; Leaping Water, Nos. 5, 7, 81, 2d dist. pndt.; Andrina, Nos. 4, 6, 26, 2d dist. pndt.; Sapphire, Nos. 6, 4, 2, 2d dist. pndt.

Aug. 8, lat. 34 45 S., lon. 22 22 E., ship Oneida, Rangoon, for Falmouth, 45 ds. out.

Aug. 15, lat. 35 55 S., lon. 22 21 E., ship Wartah, Akyab, for Falmouth, 54 ds. out.

Aug. 16, lat. 3 11 S., lon. 27 W., Br. bark, (name unknown,) showing Nos. 2, 6, 64, and 4th dist. pndt.

Aug. 17, lat. 1 32 S., lon. 25 50 W., Italian bark, (name unknown,) from Montevideo for Genoa.

Aug. 19, ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, Savannah, for Montevideo 14 ds., lat. 31 10 N., lon. 68 05 W.

Foreign Ports.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The United States steamer Franklin has been repaired, and has sailed from Portsmouth for Spithead, where she will take aboard ammunition, &c.

QUEBEC, Oct. 26.—The steam-ship St. Andrew, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 26.—The steam-ship Moravian, of the Allan line, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

MOVILLE, Oct. 26.—The Allan line steam-ship Sweden, from Quebec for Glasgow, was signaled here today.

The steam-ship Anglia, of the Anchor line, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived today.

S. Dinges, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THOS. R. HAWLEY, TRUSTEE, OF

GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION OF GRAND PARK.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS, Absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder,

150 FIRST-CLASS VILLA PLOTS,

From one to five acres each—the very choice of the beautiful lands of the Park—sold by the acre. Also, the ELEGANT MODERN MANSION of THOS. R. HAWLEY, Esq., spacious, tasteful, and abounding with every modern requirement of wealth and refinement; together with extensive out-buildings and 10 ACRES OF COSTLY ORNATE GROUNDS. ALSO, THE PICTURESQUE VILLA of H. D. CLAPP, Esq., a modern rural residence, with every convenience, commodious out-buildings, and 12 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAWN, adorned with fruit and shade trees. THE HANDSOME COTTAGE of Mr. McINTYRE and 4 10-100 acres of land. Also, a NEAT COTTAGE, with one acre. All to be sold without reserve. SPECIAL TRAINS leave depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 8½ and 11½ A. M.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information apply to

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE. THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 500,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBE'S RANGES

THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

1 TO 10,000 SHOW CARDS OR PICTURES MOUNTED AND FINISHED with our ENAMEL WATER-PROOF FINISH, or FRAMED in GLASS at SHORT NOTICE. PRICES LOW and WORK GUARANTEED.

HARRIS FINISHING CO., ESTABLISHED IN 1863. No. 25 DEY-ST.

CORNS.

Thousands in this City and vicinity are suffering from CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB or DEFORMED NAILS, NAILS PENETRATING THE FLESH, and other ailments of the feet. Established 1840. His skillful treatment, integrity, and moderate charges, are well known to a large number of leading citizens, to whom he refers by permission. The most difficult corns removed without pain. Only $1.

Dr. E. H. WESTERVELT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 882 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., New-York.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS. Ware-house Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., NEW-YORK.

"RUSSIAN BRACES." The best Suspenders ever worn.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION. The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close next week.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION. The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close next week.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION. The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close next week.